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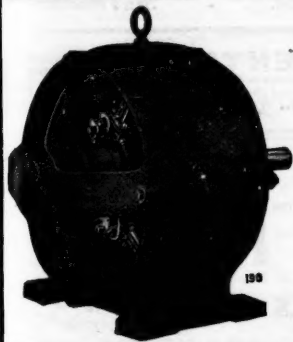
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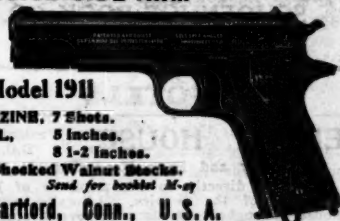
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OUR INFLUENCE ON EUROPEAN POLITICS.

That soft-voiced preacher of "peace" from Europe, the English poet, Alfred Noyes, who is telling the American people on various lecture platforms how easy it is for this country to smash all the armaments of Europe by simply abolishing our own Army and Navy, should study the latest developments of the European situation in the light of the political changes wrought by the Balkan war. These results were strikingly stated on April 7 in the German Reichstag by the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, in submitting the government's bill for increasing the army. The Chancellor pointed to the probable development of a great anti-German Pan-Slavism in Europe which would make greater military preparations more than ever necessary for the German Empire, and then said:

"The conditions of Europe have been radically changed by the Balkan war, which has substituted for the passive European Turkey other states of feverish political activity. In this there are factors of progress indeed, but should a great European conflagration between Germanism and Pan-Slavism come, this change would alter the balance in Germany's disfavor. This does not alter the fact that I consider this conflict will probably be avoided."

The Chancellor declared he had made special efforts since assuming office to cultivate good relations with Russia, and believed the Russian ruler and the Russian Ministers reciprocated. "But the events of the war," he added, "have greatly strengthened the Pan-Slavic current in Russia, and this is a danger for peace." Germany, the Chancellor said, has been working to mitigate the Austro-Russian tension, "but should war break out the German Empire would unhesitatingly fight beside her ally."

So here will Mr. Noyes, and those who think like him, find that the recent upsetting of the Turkish authority may augment rather than diminish the political tension of Europe. There are European currents of thought, tides of racial feeling, which cannot be affected by anything that this country might do relative to disarmament. One must have an egotistically exaggerated idea of the importance of this country's influence in European politics to imagine that the question whether we have or have not an Army and Navy would affect the military attitude of the nations of Europe. By what process of reasoning can Mr. Noyes and his purring brethren prove that if we disbanded to-morrow our Army and Navy the feelings of France toward Germany would be changed and that the ghost of Alsace-Lorraine would cease to parade before the vengeful eyes of the French? Only the other day in discussing the new law for the extension of the term of service with the colors in France one of her leading military men said that France must keep ever before her the thought of regaining Alsace and Lorraine, which had been "so brutally taken from her."

Thus it is with the politics of Europe. The changes are kaleidoscopic in their variety. What one day may bring forth is beyond the ken of the wisest diplomat. When the Balkan war of the allies against Turkey began few, perhaps, were able to perceive that there would be political realignments that might call for a marked increase in Germany's armament. The German Empire before the Balkan war had only France on her western border and Russia on her eastern, but now to the south-east has awakened a new national spirit which, if merged into the Slavic sentiment of Russia, might array a tremendous Slavic force against the Germanic influence which has made such strides in the last forty years as legitimately to arouse the fears, if not the jealousy, of the Slavic states. With these movements of Slav, Gallic and Germanic forces the United States can have

no part, and it is only a narrow and provincial patriotism that can accompany such men as Mr. Noyes in their excursions into Continental politics with the chastening rod of American Utopianism.

CALIFORNIA AND THE JAPANESE.

Again have the California laws in their relation to the Japanese arisen to trouble our diplomats. This time it is a law that would prevent Japanese from owning any land in that state. This attitude of the Californians has aroused much comment in Japan, and "the hollow-ness of American advocacy of equality" is made the subject of an ironical editorial in the Asahi, a leading independent newspaper of Japan, which says that the people of the Pacific coast purpose treating the Japanese worse than negroes, who are not debarred from owning land in California. "This anti-Japanese agitation," it says, "will impress us with a keen sense of humiliation, which will require many years to efface. Americans must be prepared for a cool reception when they visit or settle in Japan." The Asahi says that in the event of the passage and signing of the bill Japan must immediately withdraw her support from the Panama-Pacific Exposition and deny to Americans the rights of ownership in Japan.

Strong objection is made to the retroactive phases of the proposed land bill by the Japanese, who say that it will work a great hardship to their countrymen who have settled in California and invested their money there, but are prevented from becoming full citizens. Californians, however, assert that they are following the Japanese, who some years ago passed a law preventing land from being purchased outright by foreigners. It will be recalled that during the last part of the administration of President Roosevelt California sought to enact school legislation directed against Japanese children, and this measure so aroused the Japanese people that President Roosevelt felt it necessary to use the full power of his Presidential influence to prevent California from putting this law upon its statute books.

It is not to be supposed that this latest manifestation of anti-Japanese feeling on the Pacific coast will not adjust itself in harmony with the half-century of good-will between the two nations, but it should be a warning to such men as Dr. David Starr Jordan and others who presume to speak for the people of the two countries when they say that there can be no causes of dispute between Japan and the United States and that anyone who suggests the probability of serious differences arising between them is either a fool or a knave in the employ of certain interests that might profit by war. Dr. Jordan has long been a resident of California. It would be interesting to know whether he believes that the California school law of several years ago and the present land law, which have done more to strain the relations between the United States and Japan than anything else that has happened for years, were the legislative expressions of a general feeling among the people of the state, or whether they were engineered through the California Legislature by the machinations of those mysterious "interests" which to his excited imagination have been on the point of hurling this country into war for the past thirty years.

The letter in another column of this issue signed "Eighth Horse" written from the Island of Jolo, P.I., and dealing with our treatment of those Moros should be read carefully by every legislator and Army official before whom comes the question of our policy toward the Sulu Mohammedans. In our issue of April 5, we gave expression to the opinion held by the Manila Times that there has been too much of the velvet glove and too little of the mailed fist in the American handling of the Moro problem in the Island of Jolo. The letter from our Jolo reader goes into detail as to the reasons for the necessity of the mailed fist. It makes clear what many persons have been ignorant of, that the Spanish dominion in the Philippine Islands never meant a satisfactory control of the warlike Moros, and that the punitive expeditions sent against them by the Europeans amounted to little more than a temporary quieting of the turbulent elements. Many misguided people have taken the murderous acts of the Mohammedans as expressions of aspirations toward liberty and freedom and of hatred of American rule, but our correspondent shows plainly that these attacks upon the forces of the United States are merely repetitions of what has been going on for centuries and represent yearnings not for political independence, but for license to murder, pillage and rob without any of the restraints which a civilized government would be certain to impose upon the lawless natives. It would be unfortunate, indeed, if it should turn out to be true, as our Jolo critic asserts, that an unjustified humanitarianism has taken the place of those wise military counsels which in the early days of the occupation of the Island of Mindanao brought about a condition of peace and quiet that enabled men like Gen. Leonard Wood, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Major John P. Finley and other officers of the Army to undertake large measures to improve the trading relations of the natives and to break down the barriers of racial and tribal prejudice which had stood so firmly through centuries of Spanish rule and had defied the efforts of missionaries to remove. One good thing about the administration of the Island of Mindanao has been the predominating influence there for years has been military, and that fact has assured a proper admixture of enlightened humanitarianism and wise and timely severity. Jolo is a small

island lying off the southwest coast of Mindanao, having in area about the same relation to the main island as Long Island has to the state of New York. To this student of Moro conditions it is clear, as it has long been clear to officers of the Army, that withdrawal of the United States forces from the Philippines would mean the virtual turning over of the islands to the control of the fighting Moros, who would ride down whatever resistance the Filipinos might make, and put the entire archipelago under Mohammedan rule, unless some other nation should step in and check the victorious sweep of the followers of Mahomet.

As there comes a repetition of slides in the Culebra Cut the more the bottom of the basin is cut away there is disposition on the part of some persons to believe that if the canal had been planned on the sea level principle the slides would not have been so numerous, but H. F. Tucker, consulting engineer, who served for four years with the Isthmian Canal Commission as a designing engineer, in an address before the New Seattle Chamber of Commerce on March 21 showed clearly that the wisdom of adopting the lock type is being demonstrated in proportion as the work nears completion. He said that there are two great obstacles to overcome in building a sea level canal across the Isthmus. The first is the black swamp near the Caribbean entrance. This is a huge "bowl of soup" several square miles in extent. One day, shortly after he arrived on the Isthmus, a portion of the Panama Railroad, which crosses this swamp, sank out of sight. Huge waves of mud squashed out on either side and then flowed back over the track as it sank. New piling had to be driven, the piles never reaching bottom, but depending on friction, and until February, 1912, when the old line was abandoned, those who knew of the possibility of sinking into this slimy ooze as the trains crawled slowly and cautiously across would sit near an open window or stand on the platform ready to jump in case the track should subside again. One can picture trying to dig through this if, in eating a good thick soup, one tries to dig a channel diametrically across the plateful. The Black Swamp is several miles wide and would have to be dug fifty feet deep. It would all have to come out, for there is no practical way to dam it. In the lock type we have a lake some eighty feet deep on top of this spot, and no digging is required. The other obstacle is the surface drainage. To build a sea level canal would necessitate the building of two other canals, one on each side of the ship channel, to take care of the rivers and brooks that would have to be diverted from entering it. For an example, take the Chagres River, which at Gamboa was normally over forty feet above sea level. If this river were allowed to flow into a sea level canal you would have a small Niagara even in the dry season. In the wet season the river sometimes rises to more than eighty feet above the sea, and this in one day. The Chagres, it is stated, carries more silt down to the sea than does the Mississippi. In the adopted project these rivers, instead of being a curse, are transmuted into a blessing, for we depend upon them to keep the Gatun Lake supplied with water for the operation of the locks. Possibly a third obstacle in the sea level project would be land slides. We have those now, but they would assume unknown proportions if we had to dig eighty-five feet deeper. The slides at first were principally earth slides, but as work got down 300 or 400 feet the rock began to break away in huge blocks, running back into the village of Culebra and necessitating the removal of about half the village to a place of safety.

Governor William Sulzer, of New York, in signing the bill requiring that every railroad running through the state shall be manned with a full crew to conserve human life and limb, issued a statement in which he said: "The ravages of war pale into insignificance before the sad and silent statistics of the loss of life and limb accompanying the peaceful operation of the railroads." The official records of the state of New York, the Governor said, show that five times as many passengers were killed in the state last year as were killed five years ago. The records show also an increased annual killing and maiming. In the twenty-four years covered by statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission 188,037 people were killed and 1,355,138 injured in the United States on the railroads. This is an average of 5,835 persons a year killed and 58,150 injured each year, or a total of nearly 66,000 killed and injured annually. This means, the Governor pointed out, that for every day in the last twenty-four years 181 persons have been killed or injured, or nearly one for every seven minutes. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL cannot but find satisfaction in seeing its efforts to concentrate public opinion on the slaughters of peace meeting with this official recognition on the part of the Governor of the Empire State. We have consistently maintained that the hysterical outbursts of certain over-sensitive persons regarding the losses of life in battle tended to a hypocritical ignoring of the lives lost and bodies maimed in the pursuits of peace, for which condition negligence was a large contributing factor. Such figures as those which Governor Sulzer used so effectually in his statement above quoted have appeared frequently in our columns and have never been successfully challenged by those who would make it appear that war alone is most largely responsible for loss of life apart from the common mortality from disease and old age. The railroads contend that accidents are not chargeable to the use of short crews on trains and that the bill imposes upon them a severe and wholly unnecessary expense.

An important fact developed in the rigid physical examination this week of men in the New York National Guard to compose the provisional company of state infantry at war strength, now being organized of specially selected men, for service at the Infantry School of Application to be held June 1 to 21, 1913, at Peekskill. It is that medical officers of regiments have not held strictly to the physical examination of recruits according to the Army standard, as they are supposed to do. Nearly half the men examined by the medical officers under the supervision of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding, were under the physical requirement and were rejected by the General. Although the last report of the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs states that all the organizations kept to the physical examination required of the Army, such does not appear to be the case at present. The question naturally arises, if this is so in New York, what about all the other states? The physical defects of the men rejected for the provisional company include poor teeth, defective vision or hearing, a varicose vein, flat feet, insufficient chest development, lack of general muscular development and mental alertness. The men were examined at the 7th and 23d Regiment armories by a board of surgeons composed of Lieut. Col. William G. LeBoutillier, chief surgeon of the division, and Major William S. Terriberry, commanding 1st Field Hospital, who are sticklers for regulation. The men are required to strip, and a most accurate and thorough examination is made of the candidates. The strength of the hand, back and legs is tested with correct machines. Measurements are made and preserved of the chest, waist, biceps, neck, thigh and calf, for comparison with data of the same parts to be compiled upon completion of the service. The men who survive this examination are then sent to Major Francis G. Landon, of the 7th Regiment, who is the officer in charge, of clothing and equipment. It will be the duty of Major Landon to provide the provisional company with the latest model equipment, including the new Infantry pack, and well fitting clothing and shoes. The appearance of a well set up soldier is frequently marred by an ill fitting uniform. The provisional company will be up to the minute in its military attire. It will be provided with a Montana peak, stiff brim, campaign hat. General O'Ryan directed the establishment of this School of Application for Infantry officers in the 1st and 2d Brigades, and in order to make the instruction as practical as possible it is planned by him that the work of the school shall be carried out in connection with the provisional company. The student officers will thus have before them, in connection with their work, a model company, and it is expected that they will carry back to their several organizations a standard of excellence and discipline which will serve as a guide during the work of the next drill season. Some of the work of the student officers will require them to constitute part of the company, using the rifle and firing as private soldiers, in order that they may become thoroughly familiar with the mechanism of the company in combat, particularly with respect to fire control and fire direction. Nearly all the officers of the National Guard below the grade of lieutenant colonel who are stationed in New York city have applied for detail to serve at this school as student officers. Applications will continue to be received from non-commissioned officers and privates for service in the provisional company until Monday, April 22. Applications are made to the Adjutant General, Division, 280 Broadway, New York city.

What a want of proper ambulance equipment means and what the sufferings of Union soldiers must have been in the Civil War may be judged from the following description by Capt. Louis C. Duncan, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in the Military Surgeon, of the removal of wounded in his account of the second battle of Bull Run during Pope's campaign in Virginia: "The absence of so many vehicles from Washington made it necessary to impress other hacks and wagons for use in removing patients from the incoming boats and trains to the various hospitals in the city. The story of this train of hacks is worth telling. This train numbered two hundred vehicles and carried volunteer surgeons and nurses; a gentleman who accompanied it has related its story. Some of the hacks were such miserable old vehicles that they would certainly break down on those terrible roads; the horses had been in use all day and were in no condition to go fifty miles without feed. In one hack some good Samaritan had placed a quantity of liquor for the wounded; it was soon found by the drivers. The procession started at nine Saturday night, in charge of a lieutenant of the provost guard, and escorted by some cavalry. The hacks rattled along amid the shouts and imprecations of the drivers, already feeling the influence of stimulants. Proceeding by the Aqueduct Bridge and Falls Church, the column soon broke up into fragments, and the cavalry disappeared in the darkness. Many hacks got off the road and found their way around by Alexandria back to the city. Some of the volunteer nurses induced other drivers to return. About daybreak on Sunday Fairfax Courthouse was reached, in a heavy rain. The road from here on was filled with troops, artillery, wagons, ambulances and stragglers. When the column struggled up the Centreville hill there remained but sixteen of the vehicles that had started. Some had broken down, the horses of others had given out, many had escaped from the line and returned to Washington."

Considering the subject of the appointment by the new administration at Washington of a Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels, the Nautical Gazette declares that "if there is to be a change, and if the one man eminently fitted for the position can be persuaded to accept it, there is just one man who would unite all the endorsements desirable from every source and who would be undoubtedly acceptable to the public, and that man is Capt. Ira Harris. No man won greater public applause for his efficiency of service as Supervising Inspector in New York after his appointment subsequent to the Slocum disaster, no man has a cleaner record, no man has a character more unimpeachable for veracity and honesty of purpose, no man has proved his patriotism more thoroughly, and to no man would the duties of the office of Supervising Inspector General come more easily. Clear-headed as well as clear-eyed and vigorous, Captain Harris still has many years of useful service for his country which is at his country's demand, although it is not in his nature that he will demand recognition of any of the claims he might make. And whether or not he

might be persuaded to take the office, it would be, in the opinion of eminent New York shipping men, a gross oversight if the position, presumed vacant, should not be offered to him. His ripe experience in maritime matters in addition to his naval service, and his thorough acquaintance with men and affairs throughout the country, make readily understandable the ease with which he could step into the otherwise difficult and exacting duties of the Supervising Inspector Generalship. No man would more thoroughly grace the staff and strengthen the hands of Secretary Redfield, while no man carries more strongly the respect and esteem of the metropolitan port of New York, where he is so well known, or the presidential state of New Jersey, where he happens to reside." We cordially concur in this recommendation. Captain Harris entered the Navy as an acting midshipman in 1860, resigned as a lieutenant commander in 1871, and returned to the Navy for service during the Spanish-American War. He is a son of Ira Harris, formerly Governor of the state of New York and its representative in the Senate of the United States. His brother, William H. Harris, was a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1861, and was an officer of ordnance during the Civil War and received two brevets for gallantry in action. A sister, Clara Harris, married Major H. R. Rathbone, and with him was in the box at Ford's Theater, Washington, with President Lincoln at the time of the President's assassination.

That the presence of soldiers of the U.S. Army is a valuable thing for a city is put beyond doubt by the controversy between Galveston, Texas, and Texas City, as to which place provides the better site for the location of a camp. We have received a letter from President E. B. Gray, of the Texas City Board of Trade, in reply to the communication from Mr. H. H. Haines, traffic manager of the Galveston Commercial Association, which appeared in our issue of April 5. Mr. Gray's letter was accompanied with a panoramic picture of the improved waterfront at Texas City. This view shows ten vessels docked, and Mr. Gray says that there is a total of 5,700 linear feet of berth room, permitting fourteen vessels to load at one time, as against the four or five which Mr. Haines said the place had room for. In answer to the statement that Texas City has only one railroad, President Gray explains that his city has one belt-line terminal which connects at two junction points with all the railroads that enter Galveston from the north and which all these lines use. This, he believes, is in harmony with a growing tendency to provide belt lines for terminal purposes as being more economical. A single piece of dynamite placed at any point along the causeway bridge, over which all the traffic enters Galveston, according to Mr. Gray, would put the railroads reaching that city out of commission for thirty days, as Galveston is on an island two miles removed from the mainland. There is not a bridge along the lines of the Texas City Terminal Company. "While the dynamiting of the causeway is a remote possibility, a weakness exists that has been taken cognizance of by Army officers," our correspondent writes, and he further says that railroad facilities at Texas City are adequate in view of the fact that in five days there were received more than 7,000 men and 3,500 animals, the average time of handling the thirty-six trains in movement over the Texas City terminal and detaining being one hour and ten minutes per train. On April 9 a severe test was given to the permanent camps established at Texas City by a rainfall of two inches in two hours, accompanied by high winds. The surface drainage system effectually took care of the rainfall, says Mr. Gray, and not a tent blew down. This demonstration, he believes, should "silence all criticism of sanitary conditions." He also is of the opinion that every commissioned officer in the 2d Division will say that there is no ground for criticizing the Texas City site. The Texas City Daily Times of April 10, the day after the heavy rain, quotes Lieut. Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, C.Q.M., as saying that "no other camp site anywhere in the United States within my knowledge has any better drainage or sanitary system. Although the rain of yesterday was one of the worst ever seen here, none of it got into the men's tents to wet their bedding or clothing." Major D. J. Baker, jr., adjutant general, 6th Brigade, 2d Division, was also said to have called the camp "absolutely ideal."

Are the Military Academy and Naval Academy to throw themselves into the breach and save the round dance from the degeneration into which the latest one-step innovations threaten to send it? Julius Chambers seems to think so. In his "Walks and Talks" in the Brooklyn Eagle he writes as follows, apropos of the efforts of Mayor Gaynor, of New York, to check by police surveillance the spread of demoralizing dances in that city: "All lovers of the dance—and where are those still young in years or health who do not cherish fondness therefor?—will not lose hope that it be restored to former favor. The two great Military and Naval Academies are sufficient to maintain a high standard for this form of social amusement. Dancing is rightly a compulsory study in the curriculums of both institutions." The dancing of the graduates of the national academies has been admired by the belles of several generations, not only in this country, but at social affairs abroad. A much traveled woman once said that she could always tell an American officer at a ball abroad, even without noting his uniform, by his grace in the dance. That was one reason perhaps why the description by Miss Mary Johnston, the novelist, in one of her recent books, of Stonewall Jackson as uncouth and awkward was instantly resented by those who recalled that he was a graduate of the Military Academy and, like all the graduates, had to learn the terpsichorean art. As he was of shapely form and physically active, it was not to be believed that young Jackson in his term at the Academy should have remained uncouth.

The "world address" issued by the Chinese Constitutional Assembly in Peking was read at a meeting of President Wilson's Cabinet on April 11, and is said to have made a most favorable impression. Part of this address reads as follows: "The will of heaven is manifested through the will of the people. That the hundreds of millions of people possess the authority of the state is not proclaimed now for the first time. The monarchy, so long corrupt, proved unworthy of the grave responsibilities entrusted to it by the will of the people, but with the introduction of popular government the representa-

tives of the people must share the likes and dislikes of the people. They are to give expression to the desires and voice the will of the people; they hold the reins in behalf of the nation to govern with severity or leniency, with parsimony or extravagance; they become the pivot upon which the prosperity of the state is made to turn. For the success or failure, safety or danger, adversity or good fortune theirs is the merit or the blame."

"A favorite argument of the sceptics who refuse to recognize the offensive power of dirigible airships," says The Navy, organ of the British Navy League, "is that a considerable weight suddenly discharged from such a vessel would cause it to rise with dangerous rapidity, and that, therefore, it would not be feasible to drop explosives in a quantity sufficient to cause extensive damage to the target below. This theory was completely refuted during a recent bomb-dropping test undertaken by several of the Army dirigibles, when it was found that the release of a weight representing nearly one and one-half tons did not adversely affect the stability of the vessel. Few will deny that were a high-explosive missile of this weight to fall on a battleship of even the largest dimensions the consequences would be very serious, if not absolutely disastrous. The truth is that the time has gone by for cheap jests at the expense of 'glorified gasbags,' and we have to confess that in her Zeppelin airships Germany possesses war engines of immense destructive potentiality. Without going into the persistent rumors as to the presence of mysterious airships over British harbors and towns, the evidence afforded by the 30-hour voyage of the ML-1 and the scarcely less wonderful flights of the Hansa and other dirigibles points unmistakably to the conclusion that a vessel of this type would have no difficulty in crossing the North Sea, dropping a ton or two of high-explosives into one of our dockyards or among warships at anchor, and returning whence she came—all well within a space of twenty-four hours. Up to the present we have done little but look with an indulgent smile on the development of the German war dirigible, and the brilliant achievements of the more spectacular aeroplane have been much to blame for this."

Senator Newlands, of Nevada, who in the Independent for April 10 considers the now absorbing questions as to the control of our waterways, reaches this conclusion: "If the absorption and retention of moisture in the soil of cultivated land could be increased, the following results may be confidently expected to follow: Soil loss by leaching and erosion would be greatly reduced, run-off would be diminished, floods would be checked, failure of crops by drought would be abolished, and navigation would be facilitated. The soil itself would become the greatest of all storage reservoirs, one of unimaginable extent and capacity, and at the same time the very use to which it was put would increase its fertility and value. The means by which this is accomplished is, briefly, to plow the surface of the soil in such a way as to hold back as much as possible of the rainfall and to cause it to sink into the ground instead of running off. Where this is practiced the plowing is done in narrow 'lands,' so that there are alternate furrows and ridges. If the field is sloping or hilly, the plow follows the contour of the level land. Thus the water is collected in level furrows and between them the ridges stand guard. This method of plowing forms no obstacle to the planting and cultivation of the crops. Long experimenting has demonstrated its effectiveness in increasing absorption and preventing run-off."

In the production of pedal deformities and distortions Lieut. H. W. Yemans, M.R.C., U.S.A., believes that the sock is quite as much at fault as the shoe, and he asks in the Military Surgeon why there is not a demand for a common sense sock as well as for a common sense shoe. His contention is that a too short sock, too narrow at the toe, will of itself prevent the toes being freely used, and will, if persistently worn, lead to permanent deformity. Most socks, practically all socks, in fact, are not knitted to conform to the shape of the foot, and to allow of the proper extension and separation of the toes, but are knitted to conform to the shape of the foot as compressed and distorted by the almost universally faulty shoe. An outline made of the naked foot and one as confined in the sock as habitually worn will afford a graphic demonstration of the truth of this. The pattern of sock worn by the Japanese, built for the foot, as a mitten is built for the hand, would solve most of the difficulty. Another cause of deformed feet is the woolen sock. Wool will shrink, as usually treated in the laundry, and a "snug" sock, when new, will soon become an instrument of deformity as it is shrunk in the process of laundering. Careful inquiry in cases of "hammer-toe" will reveal that a faulty sock is more often a causative agent than a too short shoe, and it is in the causation of this deformity that the (shrunken) woolen sock, in many instances, plays so great a rôle.

Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier, of New York city, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, has taken up the matter of establishing a United States Army post at Albany with Secretary of War Lindsey M. Garrison. Mr. Cuvillier in 1911 secured the passage by legislature of a resolution asking the Government to establish the post at Albany as being of strategical value. Mr. Cuvillier, in his letter to Mr. Garrison, says: "Would you be so kind as to inform me the immediate prospect of the War Department taking up this matter to definitely determine the establishment of an Army post in the city of Albany? I have given this matter thorough study for a number of years. The Legislature of the state of New York has passed a resolution asking Congress to favor the city of Albany as a desirable location for an Army post. I trust that this administration will see its way clear to accomplish this most desired object for the benefit of the defenses of the United States as well as for the citizens of the state of New York."

Of the letter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, on which we commented recently, Mrs. E. M. Alexander, writes: "General Heath's name was spelled with an 'a,' as General Lee wrote it, but was always pronounced 'Heth.' I met General Heath after the war at Brownsville, Texas, where my husband, Gen. Andrew J. Alexander, was stationed."

THE NAVY LEAGUE DINNER.

The annual banquet of the Navy League was held at the New Willard in Washington on Friday evening, April 11. Covers were laid for five hundred. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, was the principal speaker of the evening, and was introduced by Col. Robert M. Thompson as toastmaster. Mr. Daniels said:

"We should have the approval of public things in a large public way. Ours is a government of the people, and the Navy is an arm of the Government. It exists for the maintenance of peace, for the purpose of national defense and to enforce the execution of our national policies. If we can convince the people of the United States that the Navy is theirs and that you and I are here as their servants to carry out their wishes in regard to it, I will feel that my service here has not been in vain.

"I do not want the people to feel that it is anchored somewhere away from them in the far midocean of professionalism, but that it is moored alongside of the American home and for its protection. I want them to know about it; not only its glories of the past, but its present efficiency and its future possibilities, and I come upon the subject assigned me—'The Navy, Exemplar of Loyalty and Devotion to Duty.'

"From Perry and Paul Jones and Decatur to Dewey and Hobson and Blue, the heroes of the Navy have been as conspicuous for their loyalty and for their steadfastness in their sense of duty as was Nelson at Trafalgar.

SECRETARY DANIELS CHARGES THE PEOPLE.

"The greater Navy must come from the outside. The Secretary may suggest and the General Board may outline the policy, but the real propaganda must come from the people—from the men of Iowa, of Vermont, of Tennessee and Connecticut. When they plead for a larger Navy we will have it, and not till then. As long as there is pressure for ships and equipment only from the people in the Service, whether in the Secretary's office or in the fleet, there is danger that there will be a feeling in the country that this is professional and that it emanates from a semi-self interest—that the captain may have his ship, the admiral his squadron or the Secretary get glory.

"The popular mind must not be permitted by any act or word to have such an idea; the policy must be free of selfishness. If we get a larger Navy the people must realize that we need it, not because we have the vanity to boast of our proud Navy dominating the sea, nor for our naval glory, never for aggression, never for conquest and never to use it to take away what belongs to others, never as a menace or a threat, never to employ it to obtain colonies or to shape the policy of our Government from one of a self-governing people to one whose influence is to be one of exploitation.

"The day was when America, in its youth and in the exuberance of its self-confidence, had the Fourth of July attitude toward everything, not now in keeping with the 'grown up man' which our Republic has become. But while the whole attitude of boastfulness is not one to be perpetuated, it had its virtues as well as its vices. The man who is confident and self-reliant is apt to put up a strong fight, if he has to fight and make good his boast, and I am not sure that the spirit of self-reliance and confidence is not a much better attitude for America, unwise as it may seem, than an attitude in which we are endangering ourselves now in the eyes of the world of underestimating and minimizing our strength and incorrectly advertising ourselves as weaklings. These two schools—the over-confident school and the underestimating school—had their devotees before the Spanish-American War, and people who were enamored of the idea that America ought to mortgage the country in order to make a bigger navy than all Europe combined told us we had no Navy and defeat was certain. When the time came we were prepared, and on the morning that Dewey sailed into Manila Bay nobody doubted that the American Navy was equal in that instance to the emergency, and this was equally true when Sampson and Schley won a victory that will live in our brightest annals and proved that we had a Navy able to do what it was called upon to do, and, more than that, demonstrated that we had in Hobson and Blue and scores of other men quite as patriotic and able as Dewey and Sampson, and Schley and Hobson a personnel which deserved to rank with Oliver Perry and John Paul Jones, when that early struggle was over and our mighty victory had been won on the sea.

"Many people have said the victories of the Spanish War show that we are not in need of any larger Navy, that it is big enough and that vast expenditure on the Navy is wrong, entailing an extra burden on the taxpayers. Wise men did not take this view. They said that what we did in the Spanish War demonstrated that our ships and men are the glory of the Republic and that such men should not be placed in jeopardy, and that if war comes again we must be ready for it.

"This preparedness can be had only by rounding out and completing the Navy and making it large enough to be the strong right arm of the Republic and to do the work for which the right arm is intended, not for punishment, not for injury to others, but for protection of one's self and one's country.

"Let us have done for once and forever with the silly boasts of the strippling that we are able to lick any nation on earth. Let us have done with threats, but let us also have done with the underestimating of our strength, the minimizing of our naval esprit de corps, of that spirit which would deny that our naval heroes of to-day are potentially as famous as the men whose names are on every tongue.

"How must the public be informed? Information must come by the Department disseminating it through every channel, and not from official reports alone. It must be correct and full, it must be given out with some human interest, the popular imagination must be appealed to. There is not a hamlet or village in America where the youth do not grow up with deep interest in the Navy and its achievements. They must be made to know that the man behind the gun to-day is just as well equipped, just as able as the man who made the battle of Lake Erie and of Manila Bay and of Santiago famous, and we must impress the country with the truth that all the glories are not in the past, but that there are 'Firths beyond Pentland and Firths beyond Forth.'

"The people on the inside, knowing the great needs and having the expert knowledge, have one angle, while the people on the outside, lacking this expert knowledge and this intimate information, are apt to take the other extreme. But in the matter of naval development and strength the men who are directly charged with the con-

trol of the Navy cannot be blind to the fact that the people on the outside have a knowledge of many things that are of value. This knowledge may be crude, but it is fresh and original.

"There must be co-operation. It is a case where the hand cannot say to the head, 'I have no need of you.' People must be invited to make suggestions and to criticize. The public officer who does not like suggestions and criticism has no business in the public service, whether it be the man who puts coal in the Dreadnought or the man in the White House.

FITZGERALD ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Representative John J. Fitzgerald, of New York, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, somewhat startled the assembled diners by saying that the House of Representatives look with suspicion upon demands for a large Navy, and that it was because of lack of frankness on the part of those who made the demands. "When we were urged to provide for the construction of the Panama Canal," he said, "we were told that it would double the efficiency of the Navy. Now we are informed that it is the principal reason for a very much larger Navy. In the older days our separation by oceans from other countries used to be called the assurance of our safety. Now we are told that it is the source of our danger, requiring a greatly increased military and naval force.

"I am as patriotic as other men, and as interested as they in the efficiency of our Navy, of which I am as proud as they; but in the performance of my official duties I have to weigh the arguments that are made in the light of the facts as I know them. Your General Naval Board has presented year after year a naval program which no Secretary of the Navy, however enthusiastic, ever has dared to recommend as his own.

"The Navy League should be frank. You should give the real reasons for your demand for a larger Navy. Last year the General Staff of the Army came in a body before the Appropriations Committee. They wished what they said to be very secret. They told us of the need of certain precautions in the Hawaiian Islands, which they assured us could be provided for \$600,000. In the last session it turned out that the work they wanted done there will cost \$8,000,000." Mr. Fitzgerald pointed out that the Appropriations Committee had to fight the tendency to base appropriations, not on actual needs, but upon the amount of money that can be raised.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, said that there are not skilled men enough available to man the present Navy, and that there is no merchant marine to furnish men for personnel in time of war. He alluded to the conditions of labor among sailors, owing to existing laws and treaties, which tend to lower the standard of wages at sea and discourage Americans from going to sea at all. "What is the use of building more battleships if you cannot man them?" he said.

Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, was the next speaker, and said that if he were to speak on the demand for more battleships he would probably not make an oration, but enter on a joint debate with the members of the Navy League. "But however we may disagree about the means of promoting and preserving peace," he said, "we are at one about the desirability of peace itself. While you are working for more battleships, I shall work hard during the next four years to prevent the need of battleships." Mr. Bryan paid a tribute to Secretary Daniels, and said: "I am ready to endorse in advance anything that he may do; prepared, however, to take back my endorsement if he asks for more battleships than I think are needed."

A letter was read from Cardinal Gibbons in which he expressed his regret that he was unable to be present, and said: "Whilst I am at all times a sincere advocate of peace, I feel that our country should have a Navy commensurate with its greatness."

The tone of hostility toward a larger and more adequate Navy which appeared in some of the speeches, in opposition to the ideas enthusiastically endorsed by the Navy League, caused some of the newspaper correspondents to seize the opportunity to poke fun at the members: "It was very sad," said the New York Evening Post's correspondent, "to see the carefully planned crescendo of three days' meeting and speeches end thus in disharmonious antiphony. As the gathering broke up a red-faced naval commander remarked to his table companion: 'Somehow I can't feel that Fitzgerald's speech helped the cause much. How did he come to be invited?'"

The morning session of the League on Friday, as was noted last week, was called to order by Mr. Louis A. Osborne. The speakers were Colonel Thompson, Comdr. J. S. McKean, Henry H. Ward, vice-president of the League; Capt. Washington I. Chambers, head of the Navy's Aviation Corps, and Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U.S.N., retired. Admiral Selfridge said: "What we need is a naval reserve, with the enlistments increased from four years to ten years. The enlisted man must then serve three years. There are 900 men in and below the grade of junior lieutenants and ensign. Each officer at the present rate of promotion will be about thirty-nine years old before he becomes a lieutenant, forty-nine years old when lieutenant commander and about fifty-nine when he is in line for promotion to the grade of rear admiral. A process of selection is the only visible practical remedy."

ARMY LONGEVITY BEFORE THE COURTS.

Although the claimants in the old Army longevity cases came very near to success the last session of Congress, the effort to obtain pay through the action of the courts has not yet been abandoned. Congress passed an act on March 4, 1907, directing that the accounting officers of the Treasury shall follow the decisions of the United States Supreme Court without regard to former settlements or adjudication by their predecessors. This directed the reopening of rejected claims and their allowance in accordance with judicial decisions. An effort was made to have this applied to Army longevity claims, but the Treasury Department decided that it was limited to claims for Civil War volunteer pay. This decision was based on the location of the provision in an appropriation act. Messrs. King and King, attorneys for a number of these claimants, dispute the correctness of this decision, and have filed a suit in the Court of Claims in behalf of Brig. Gen. Alexander C. M. Pennington, retired, claiming that the Act of 1907 extends to Army longevity claims, and that the failure of the accounting officers of the Treasury to act upon them opens the way for them to go into the Court of Claims. The brief cites the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Morton and Watson cases and discusses the jurisdiction of the Court

of Claims under statutes directing various officers of the Government to consider and allow different classes of claims. A large number of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States are cited, and the conclusion is stated that the direction of Congress to the accounting officers to allow claims in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court gives a right to every claimant who can bring himself within that rule to file a suit in the Court of Claims.

The objection is made that the claim originated much more than six years ago. The answer to this is that the Act of 1907 is a new promise which takes the case out of the statute of limitations. Numerous decisions are cited showing that the Court of Claims has recognized this principle and allowed suits upon old claims within six years of the date of their recognition by a new enactment. The brief then discusses the question of the scope of the Act of 1907, and points out that both its words and its reason are in favor of a broad construction and that no presumption against this can be indulged from the position of this proviso in the appropriation act. It is possible that the case may be argued between the present time and the adjournment of the Court of Claims in June.

AVIATION NOTES.

THE ARMY AVIATION CAMPS.

At the Texas City aviation camp, during the week ending April 5 the wind blew hard nearly every day, varying in velocity from thirteen to twenty miles per hour. In spite of that fact flights were made by all officers and a number of officer observers were carried. Lieut. R. C. Kirtland, 14th Inf., made one remarkable flight of sixteen minutes with the wind blowing twenty miles an hour. Lieut. L. H. Call, C.A.C., although flying a hydro-aeroplane up to this time, has now qualified for land flying, and is making flights by himself. Lieut. T. DeW. Milling, the chief instructor of the school, has been giving lessons to Lieutenants Kelly, Call, Ellington, Jones, Seydell and Captain Hennessy. Because of the lack of calm these instruction flights had to be made in winds of varying velocity.

At the San Diego aviation camp there were a number of notable flights made, nearly all of the officers doing more or less cross-country flying. Lieut. S. H. McLeary, C.A.C., made a cross-country flight from North Island to Ocean Beach, across the bay to National City, around San Diego and by way of Coronado, the distance being about fifty-five miles. The time of the trip was one hour and five minutes. During this trip the aneroid needle went to 5,000 feet, and could go no further as that was the limit of the aneroid. The estimated altitude for the flight was approximately 6,500 feet. Lieut. J. D. Park, Cav., in a cross-country flight of about twenty-four miles, on April 2, flew to Ocean Beach and return. On April 3 he made a cross-country flight of about thirty-eight minutes at an altitude of about 5,500 feet, to Mission Valley. Lieut. Harold Geiger, C.A.C., has been instructing the pupils and experimenting with the Sperry gyroscope. Although this gyroscope has not proved an absolute success, it is a step in the right direction towards automatically stable aeroplanes. Lieut. L. H. Brereton, C.A.C., made a cross-country flight on April 4, of about twenty-four miles to the north of Mission Valley and returned by the way of San Diego and Point Loma.

FLIGHT BY LIEUTENANTS MILLING AND SHERMAN.

We receive from the office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, a copy of a section of the map made by Lieut. W. C. Sherman, C.E., in the recent aeroplane flight from Texas City to San Antonio, 224 miles and return, in which Lieut. T. DeW. Milling, 15th Cav., guided the aeroplane and Lieutenant Sherman was passenger and observer. Commenting on the flight, Major Gen. W. H. Carter, U.S.A., commanding the 2d Division, at Texas City, said that it proved Lieutenant Milling to be "one of the foremost aviators of the world," and the map made by Lieutenant Sherman has been pronounced a positive demonstration of the possibilities of aeroplanes for scouting. The map while, of course, roughly drawn is admirably clear and complete as to all essential data. Numbers on the side of the map show the time of the afternoon the particular place was passed, and letters the course followed. The signs used on the map are the conventional signs used in U.S. Army topographical work. The country shown in the section at hand was sixty to seventy-five miles from San Antonio and was passed over from 2:30 to 2:40 p.m. It is noted that there was a hard, quattering wind.

REPORT ON THE FLIGHT.

We gave last week extracts from the report on this flight, and it is of so much interest that we now give the report in full, as follows:

1st Aero Squadron, Texas City, Texas, April 1, 1913.

From: 2d Lieut. T. DeW. Milling and William C. Sherman, 1st Aero Squadron, Texas City, Texas. To: Chief Signal Officer of the Army. Subject: Report on trip from Texas City, Texas, to San Antonio, Texas, and return, in Burgess-Wright tractor, biplane No. 9.

1. In going from Texas City to San Antonio, left the ground at 2:15 p.m. March 28, 1913, in an east wind of twenty-five miles per hour. After circling the field for five minutes and attaining an altitude of 900 feet, started for San Antonio. It was originally intended to make the flight by compass, verifying the course by prominent points. However, the air was extremely rough, and so hazy that objects over two miles away could not be distinguished. Accordingly, after following a compass course west until the Santa Fe Railroad was reached, at a point five miles east of Alcoa, it was determined to follow this. The route followed passed through Alcoa, Arcola and Richmond, Eagle Lake, Columbus, Flatonia, and Luling to Fort Sam Houston. We arrived over Fort Sam Houston at 5:35 p.m., and continued circling the field until 6:37, when we landed. The total distance from Texas City to Fort Sam Houston over the route followed is 224 miles, making an average velocity of 68.9 miles per hour. The total time in air was four hours and twenty-two minutes.

Minor repairs were made March 29, 1913, and it was intended to start back March 30, when weather conditions were unusually good, but the preliminary trial flight demonstrated March 31. The start was made on this date at 1:29 p.m. in S.E. wind of twenty miles per hour, which afterward shifted into south. The route followed was the same as in going over, and the landing was made at Texas City at 5:17 p.m. The total time in air was three hours and fifty-seven minutes; the average velocity fifty-six miles per hour.

2. The country from Texas City to Eagle Lake is flat and covered with saw grass. It is practically treeless, except for belts of a few hundred yards in width along the banks of rivers. From Eagle Lake to San Antonio there are forests with cultivated areas interspersed. The country becomes rolling just east of San Antonio. On both trips extremely rough air was encountered over the forested country. On the return trip the temperature was very high and a great deal of difficulty was experienced with up and down trends. The latter predominated, and, combined with the gusts, made climbing very difficult. The machine was dropped, on one occasion, about 600 feet and it was frequently necessary to drive it 50

From Columbus to Bernard the gusts were moderate, but increased in strength there, and continued until we were within ten miles of the coast, where they again moderated. Some of the severest gusts occurred over the country that was absolutely flat, and following a period of comparative calm. It is believed that these were due to the action of the sun on the moist ground below, as they were particularly noticeable in the vicinity of marshy lands. One gust was so strong as to tear away the right accessory plane between the main planes. It struck the upper plane, slightly tearing the cloth, but as its chief function is the prevention of skidding, this interfered in no way with the control of the machine.

3. On the return trip, Lieutenant Sherman carried a cavalry sketching case for notes and sketches. A rough sketch was attempted. For orientation, the board was held parallel to the sides of the fuselage and the compass bearing of the machine noted. A time scale was used. It is believed that after some experience a sketch can be made by this method, of sufficient accuracy to fulfill the requirements of a strategic reconnaissance, and locate the larger units of the enemy. This is particularly the case where it may afterward be compared with and corrected by a smaller scale map. The sketch made is sent herewith without any attempt at connecting it up.

4. The return trip demonstrated anew the necessity for having excess power. Our specifications seem severe and would ensure sufficient power under ideal weather conditions. But with a heavily laden machine and rough weather—the condition we normally find in war, the present excess of power is insufficient. Though constantly endeavoring to climb, so much power was used up in fighting gusts and down trends that an altitude of 1,500 feet was not gotten until practically the end of the trip. It is recommended that steps be taken to change our specifications with a view to securing greater excess power.

5. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the necessity for great strength in construction. In some of the severe gusts and dives to recover equilibrium, stresses were put on the machine many times the ordinary stresses of flying. It is doubtful if a less staunchly built machine would have held together for the trip.

6. The fuselage type with tractor is believed to be the most desirable. It interfered in no way with the view either of pilot or observer, and the centrally located weight aided materially in recovering lateral equilibrium. With the weight more distributed laterally, it would have been more difficult to recover. The position of the pilot's seat, which gave a view of the entire plane, was found to be a decided advantage in gusty weather.

7. On the first trip 42 gallons of gas and 3½ gallons of oil were taken. All but one quart of the gas was consumed. On the return trip 45 gallons of gas and the same amount of oil was taken. About 37 gallons were consumed. The oil supply was ample for the trip. With a full supply of oil and gas, the machine can be flown five hours without replenishing either. 8. There are attached hereto barograph records of both trips, with a sketch of the route followed.

T. DEW. MILLING, 2d Lieut., 15th Cav.
W. C. SHERMAN, 2d Lieut., Corps of Engrs.

Indorsements:

1st Ind. Hqrs. 1st Aero Squadron, Texas City, Texas, April 8, 1913. To the C.S.O. of the Army, through Com. Gen., 2d Div., Texas City, Texas.

Attention is invited to the fact that in making this trip these officers have established a new American endurance record for pilot and one passenger, and a new American distance record for pilot and one passenger. The world's distance record for pilot and one passenger is 249.4 miles, made in a measured course over Salisbury Plain, England. These officers flew 224 miles cross-country and then remained in the air another hour, so that they undoubtedly exceeded the world's record for total distance covered. The world's endurance record is four hours and thirty-four minutes, only twelve minutes more than the record made by Lieutenants Milling and Sherman.

This would have been considered a remarkable performance under the most favorable conditions, but when the barograph record is examined and the fact that the trip was made over unknown country is taken into consideration, this performance must be acknowledged as a most remarkable demonstration of courage and skill in handling aeronautical craft.

The map made by Lieutenant Sherman, while crude, really contains much information that would be of military value. As a first effort it shows that this method of securing information has many possibilities.

The military value of being able to fly over unknown country for several hours at a time, covering hundreds of miles, must be obvious to anyone in the military service.

A. S. COWAN, Capt., Signal Corps.

2d Ind. Hqrs. 2d Div., Texas City, Texas, April 4, 1913. To the A.G.O.

This flight was made under such weather conditions that I would not have ordered the trip. The results were most creditable and show Lieutenant Milling to have become one of the foremost aviators of the world.

W. H. CARTER, Major Gen., Commanding.

The sixteenth anniversary of Prof. Samuel Pierpont Langley's first demonstration of the possibility of mechanical flight will be celebrated in Washington on May 6. Dr. Langley's first flying machine made its initial trip over the Potomac River in May, 1896. It carried no passengers and the first flights were of less than half a mile, but it showed the scientific possibilities of aviation. Dr. Langley died a heart-broken and, to the lay mind, a discredited man, because his first passenger-carrying machine was improperly launched and dove into the Potomac instead of taking flight. The celebration will be marked by the presentation of a Langley Medal to Glenn H. Curtiss by the regents of the Smithsonian Institute, and by an exhibition of the new water flying machines known as the flying boats, for which the medal has been awarded.

Figures compiled under the direction of Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer of the U.S. Army, show that the United States stands fourteenth among the nations of the world in number of Government-owned aeroplanes and that Germany leads the world with 400 aeroplanes and a total expenditure of \$28,000,000. The United States at present owns twenty-eight aeroplanes and its expenditure amounts to \$435,000. Other countries rank the United States in aeronautics in the following order: France, Russia, Italy and Austria, Great Britain, Belgium, Japan, Chile, Bulgaria, Greece, Spain and Brazil.

Captain Romberg, of the German army, writing in the *Militär Wochenblatt*, the German military journal, on the status of the German dirigibles at the beginning of 1913, as we read in the *Royal Engineers' Journal*, said that the past year has proved in a high degree the reliability of the German airships. Although they have lately shown their independence of wind, which was quite unhelped for, their use is still restricted by weather influences. The power of these influences can in some measure be diminished by the construction of suitable hangars; for most of the airship accidents have occurred in getting the craft in and out of their sheds. Double hangars have been built so that the airship can be got out obliquely, and screens to which they can be made fast running on rails have been tried to provide shelter from the wind. But there are not enough and the writer advocates "triple hangars" and looks forward to "revolving hangars" coming into universal use. One of these has been built by Siemens Schuckert, and is now in possession of the army. The revolving hangar is kept with its axis in the direction of the wind, the entrance to leeward. This orientation of the hangar assists landing, as it indicates to the pilot the direction of the wind at ground level. Efforts must be made to reduce the cost of production of hydrogen and to get a motor spirit that can be made from native German products. Captain Romberg considers that air craft

could usefully be employed on postal service and for survey work.

The day of small airships, he believes, is over, their place being taken by aeroplanes. The size must depend on the speed, radius of action and carrying capacity required, and they cannot be too great. A ship must have at least two motors; some of the big ships have three and four. Most of the Zeppelin and Parseval ships use the Maybach motor. As regards radius of action, field hangars are out of the question, and airships must start from and return to their own permanent ones. Eighteen Parsevals are under construction.

The proposed departure of Joseph Brucker, the aviator, formerly of Milwaukee, from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, on April 12, was delayed by the Spanish military authorities. He had selected a site for his start within the military zone, but the commanding officer refused to grant him permission to use it, and efforts are now being made to obtain authority from the Spanish government at Madrid.

Perez Arzeno, an aviator, was killed at Buenos Aires on April 11. His aeroplane became unmanageable and fell from an altitude of 1,200 feet.

Robert Fowler, the aviator, made a successful flight on April 12 over part of the Panama Canal Zone, starting from the surface of the Pacific Ocean, going as far as Corozal and then back around Old Panama, landing safely in Panama Bay. The air currents, he said, were perfect. Next day he carried some passengers and took motion pictures of the canal, and later will attempt the flight from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

FORTIFICATIONS OF ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Owing to the failure of the Sundry Civil bill to become law at the last session of Congress, the appropriation for continuing work on the armament of fortifications for the Isthmian Canal is so nearly exhausted that it will be necessary for the Ordnance Department to stop work on the manufacture of guns and carriages previously authorized, and the completion of the armament of the fortifications of the canal will be seriously delayed unless immediate action is taken by Congress to pass the Sundry Civil bill or authorize continuation of the work under a joint resolution pending the passage of that bill. The status of the work pertaining to the seacoast armament for the fortifications of the canal is as follows: Appropriated by the Sundry Civil Act approved March 4, 1911, \$1,000,000; appropriated by the Sundry Civil Act approved Aug. 24, 1912, \$500,000; total already appropriated, \$1,500,000.

In continuation of the same item the pending Sundry Civil bill contains the following, "to be immediately available and remain available until expended"; Armament of fortifications: For the purchase, manufacture, and test of seacoast cannon for coast defense, including their carriages, sights, implements, equipments, and the machinery necessary for their manufacture at the arsenals, to cost ultimately not to exceed \$2,506,000, \$1,000,000. The armament included in the approved limitation of \$2,506,000 for the completion of the project includes the following: Ten 14-inch guns with disappearing carriages, twenty-eight 12-inch mortars with carriages, twelve 6-inch guns with disappearing carriages, twenty 4.7-inch howitzers with mounts.

In a letter to the President of the Senate, under date of April 8, Secretary of War Garrison says: "Work is in progress on all except the 4.7-inch howitzers and mounts, except that contracts are pending for forgings for two of the 14-inch guns and four of the 12-inch mortars. These contracts, however, cannot be authorized until an additional appropriation shall have been made. The ten 14-inch disappearing carriages, sixteen of the 12-inch mortar carriages, and the twelve 6-inch disappearing carriages are under construction at the Watertown Arsenal. Eight of the 14-inch guns, twenty-four of the 12-inch mortars, and twelve 6-inch guns are under construction at the Watervliet Arsenal. The present condition of available funds is such that, including contract obligations already incurred, the funds will be practically exhausted in about one month, and unless further provision is made, it will be necessary to suspend work at these arsenals, and, beginning about May 1 next, to lay off a large number (probably 200 or more) of skilled workmen and employees, since the work herein referred to constitutes so large a part of that upon which these artisans are now engaged, and it will be impracticable to provide other work for these arsenals from other appropriations. There would also be additional expense involved in the suspension of this work and its resumption at a later period."

MILITARY RECONNAISSANCE OF CANAL ZONE.

The second stage of the military reconnaissance of the Canal Zone and contiguous territory projected by Col. H. A. Greene, 10th Inf., has now been completed by the 10th Infantry. This involved a field camp at Corozal for eighteen days, during which the territory lying to the east and north of the canal was thoroughly reconnoitered, from the Chagres River, north of Pedro Miguel, to the Pacific coast line some twenty miles east of Panama, and including the town of Chepo, forty miles from the base camp at Corozal. All the trails lying in a section of country estimated at 400 square miles were not only reconnoitered, but maps prepared on a scale of six inches to the mile. It is proposed to use this data to supplement the topographical map of the Canal Zone now under preparation by the canal authorities. The work was done by the entire regiment, so that all of the personnel would be familiar with the territory in the event of hostilities.

Each of the battalions was allotted a section, and large detachments remained out from the base camp for several days, one battalion camping at Juan Diaz, a day's march east of Panama, for five days, sending a company into Chepo. The reconnaissance was made difficult by the lack of suitable pack animals, as the regiment has none except in the headquarters detachment, and rations were packed by the men in some instances. The two old historic trails were thoroughly reconnoitered. One of them leads from Panama to Porto Bello, over which the treasures wrested from the Incas were packed on the way to Spain. The other, extending from the present city of Panama to the Chagres River, was the route followed by the Forty-niners on the way to California. Both trails are open to travel for certain distances, and much of the old stone pavement remains in place to-day.

At this period of the year the dry season is at its height, so that travel on the trails was comparatively

easy, but suitable water was not over abundant in all cases. Few mosquitoes were encountered, and the health of the regiment was excellent. It is believed that the difficulties to be encountered by a hostile landing force on the Pacific coast of Panama during the dry season have been greatly overestimated. Judging from the experience of the 10th Infantry, troops can live in the jungle and sabana (open) country, and encounter little sickness at this period of the year, while the dry condition of the ground not only appreciably thins out the jungle, but renders travel comparatively easy. Sickness can no longer be counted upon during the dry season as an ally for the defense of the canal. While the average person considers the Panamanian Republic a jungle country, the contrary is often true, especially along the Pacific coast. Here extensive areas of sabana lands, a kind of rolling grazing plains, exist, lying uncomfortably close to the great locks at Pedro Miguel and Miraflores. It was for this reason that Corozal was selected for the base camp for this particular piece of work.

Colonel Greene proposes to take up the reconnaissance of the terrain between the Gatun locks and the Atlantic Ocean in the same manner, particularly down the Chagres River on the west of the Gatun locks and to Porto Bello on the east of Colon. It is probable that two battalions will enter upon this work very shortly, thus completing the military reconnaissance of the Canal Zone and its approaches before the dry season draws to a close in May. Military reconnaissance work on the Isthmus must be done in the months of February, March and April, for during this period health conditions in the country are at their best. With the advent of the rainy season mosquitoes will abound in the jungle and the trails become difficult of passage by foot troops, and impenetrable for large American horses.

Gen. Rafael Reyes, former President of Colombia, has requested the United States to set aside a suitable spot in the Panama Canal Zone for a monument to Balboa, the discoverer of the Pacific Ocean, the monument to be erected by the Latin-American countries.

In anticipation of the opening of the Panama Canal extensive harbor improvements are to be begun immediately at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. To commence the work a contractor with a staff of skilled workmen and large quantities of material arrived there recently from Copenhagen.

SWISS VIEW OF CONNECTICUT MANEUVERS.

From the War College Division of the General Staff we receive a translation from the January, 1913, number of the *Revue Militaire Suisse* entitled "Chronicles from the United States." The Swiss Review's correspondent writes first of the maneuvers in Connecticut, and says that one fact becomes clear; that with militia troops of the type of the United States it is more essential than for permanent armies that the exercises offer some interest for the units engaged. If regulars in Europe complain of the monotony of the rôle that falls to them, National Guardsmen find little comfort in being disturbed from their occupations simply to march in the dust of the roads and endure all sorts of privations, without having the satisfaction of the excitement of a battle. Perhaps there is a dilemma it will never be possible to get out.

The transport and subsistence service of the National Guard left much to be desired, this correspondent believes. Three years ago, in the Massachusetts maneuvers, the Militia was directed to procure the necessary wagons and teams on the premises. This gave rise to grave mistakes. Lacking the power of making requisitions, the Militia regiments were forced to content themselves with discarded wagons and animals. This year the War Department furnished a certain number of mules and Army wagons, but the results have not been better. The mules furnished came from the South, and were not able to stand the rigors of the Connecticut climate. The drivers, belonging to the Militia, were not experienced in the handling of mules, bringing about considerable delays in the march of the convoys, and, as a consequence, in the distribution of provisions. The number of teams and wagons loaned by the Government was insufficient, and very few Militia units were experienced in the loading and unloading of wagons. The Militia corps, in general, were encumbered with baggage. Their kitchen material, above all, is too heavy and takes too much place. There were some exceptions. The 22d New York (Engineers), for example, was in accordance to regulations, and had reduced its impedimenta to a minimum. The 7th New York had its outfits complete and its men trained in loading. The traditions, the esprit de corps, the influence of colonels are capital factors in the matter.

The method of distributions was also defective. In a number of regiments nothing seemed to have been prepared for rapid subsistence of troops or preservation of rations. Stacks of bread or sugar were piled up for hours, exposed to a torrential rain and finally transformed into pulp. The subsistence service of the Militia was obliged to obtain civil assistants extremely unfit. All this shows the importance of creating for the Militia a service analogous to that of the wagon trains of France or to the English Service Corps. But in countries with volunteer militia the formation of such a corps is almost impossible. If we cannot have obligatory Militia service, this observer believes that the only solution is to organize in the Regular Army a wagon train service sufficient to assure the needs of the National Guard. The regulation trains are also capable of improvement, he says. This is the business of colonels of regiments and of inspectors detailed from the Regular Army. In this respect maneuvers are more instructive than the exercises of instruction camps, where the service of transportation is simplified.

The maneuvers each year show the insufficiency of roads in the United States. Not only the roads are often either covered with sand in dry seasons or changed into sewers when it rains, but the culverts and even the bridges will not always support the passage of heavy-weight automobiles employed in military transportation. Years will have to pass before our ordinary ways of communication may be able to compare with those of France or Switzerland.

Turning to the subject of aviation, regret is expressed that the Connecticut maneuver region proved so bad for the employment of aeroplanes that it did not offer the opportunity to see the progress made by our military aviators. This showed, however, the need of machines able to fly over an intersected terrain, and also of a well trained personnel. While Congress seems decided to increase the pay of aviator officers, up to the present they have not received special advantages. To the contrary, the sole practical result of their devotion is to see life insurance companies increase their premiums and

to suffer expense. There is but one way to overcome all difficulties, and that is to give high pay to our aviators, this observer says. He comments further on recent practice marches, on the prolongation of military service to seven years, and on the tests made with the Deport field gun at Sandy Hook.

DUE WARNING FROM SONORA.

A Mexican gentleman, apparently of Spanish extraction and somewhat bloodthirsty tendencies, who signs himself J. Doran and writes to us from near Naco, Sonora, discovers in a paper published in this country a "snapshot" with the inscription: "Let Mexico look at this and be good." From his description it apparently shows a body of cadets of the Military or Naval Academy marching down Pennsylvania avenue at the time of the recent inauguration. In connection with it our Mexican correspondent issues the following warning and comment on present affairs in that country:

"As I am aware these young gentlemen, together with their professors, read your publication, I desire to advise them—and you, too, for that matter—that Mexico has 'looked,' and fears them not; for here they will find no Hawaiians, no Colombians, no Panameños, no Filipinos, no Nicaraguans, no Dominicanos, no Hondurenses, no mobs of foreign workmen, no Samoans to bow down to their mandates, but veterans who will drench the earth with their blood, pave it with Gringo skulls! It would take 500,000 of that 'kennel' to do anything with the republic, and then they would have to fight all the way in and out. No Mexican fancies his country could defeat the 'Colossus,' but this they are sure of: that they could make the 'purchase' too dear.

"With the U.S. Army locked up in a hostile nation, who shall say that the Monroe Doctrine will not be challenged; that the young giant of the Orient will not seize the psychological moment, launch the Imperial Guard against Manila, sweep forward with her Dreadnoughts and destroyers, carry the Ladrones, Pango Pango, Pearl Harbor, Panama, the Galapagos group, and threaten your Pacific coast? Do not forget; remember well that intervention means war to the knife—war fraught with international complications. Americans have no friends where Spain's pennons ever flew, and henceforward they will have less. The Hispano-Americano is a soldier of the first order, and led on by able commanders is capable of making history.

"Regarding the progress of events, Huerta is doomed. He cannot now conquer, encircled as he is by the fires of revolt, threatened by his former regicidal companions in arms, at this moment within hailing distance of the palace. The federal army, too, is disloyal, desertions are of daily occurrence, it is undermanned and does not muster more than 15,000 bayonets. Zapata and Carranza will triumph. I am so sure of this that I would stake my life on the result. There can be no peace until the Huerta-Diazpotism is swept away. Meantime the 'mot d'ordre' is: 'To arms, to arms, ye brave! Th' avenging sword unsheath,' etc. Salutations.

"P.S. By the time this reaches you Naco shall have fallen. Stay in the U.S. for safety."

Our correspondent, who must have written about April 7 although he did not date his letter, appears to be something of a prophet as to his last statement, if press despatches are correct. From Naco, Ariz., April 13, it is reported that on that day after six hours of desperate hand to hand fighting in the streets of Naco, Sonora, against a rebel force six times as large as his own Gen. Pedro Ojeda gave up the fight. Ojeda's last stand was made in an adobe house, near the border. From this, says a despatch to the New York Sun, the federal general and the remnant of his army dealt death from its door and windows to scores of advancing rebels, whose losses it was impossible to estimate. Seventy-five wounded federals withdrew to the American side. The remaining federal garrison, which at the opening of the battle numbered more than 350, were all reported slain. Gen. Antonio Rojas, attempted unsuccessfully to re-enforce the federal garrison. Naco, Sonora, which has been the scene of many battles during the past month, is in ruins. Across the border the American town is riddled with Mexican bullets, its houses splintered and shattered with Mexican shells and its streets filled with the debris of the bombardment.

ARMY FIRE PREVENTION.

That the nation would be saved a very large bill of fire losses if the Army's way of preventing and fighting fires were adopted is the belief of Monroe Woolley, who in Insurance Engineering describes these military anti-fire methods. "Conflagrations, such as the one at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., recently, are rare in the Army," he says. "Fires of any kind are rare in the Army, and when they do occur they are generally checked in their incipency. No doubt if the same stringent precautions were taken in civil life as are followed year in and year out at military posts the loss from fires would be greatly reduced." The low percentage of fires in the Army, Mr. Woolley believes, is directly due to the fact that guard duty is never suspended. One of the first charges in a guard's general orders is a caution to keep a sharp watch for fires. In the Army there is always an open eye every night watching the post and its property. Once a week, sometimes oftener, in every military garrison, large or small, in the country a fire drill is held. The call for a fire drill may be at any time, so that when it is sounded the soldier does not know whether he is going to drill or to fight a real fire. At the call the soldiers rush out of their quarters, leave their posts in the company kitchens and on the drill grounds, picking up fire buckets and fire axes as they go in the race for the fire station. It is an honor to be among the first to take hold of the fire equipment. All the officers dash for the fire house, too, and the highest ranking officer present assumes the duties of fire chief. A run is made with chemical engines and hand-drawn hose carts and hook-and-ladder trucks for the scene of the fire. When the equipment is out for a fire drill the men take advantage of the occasion and play water on the windows of buildings, giving them a good cleaning.

Many of the larger garrisons, such as Forts Leavenworth and Riley, the Presidio in San Francisco, and a number of smaller regimental posts, equal in numbers of buildings and in population good sized cities. Therefore it is only fitting that these big posts should have thoroughly modern fire departments with regularly detailed firemen, and sometimes civilian firemen, with teams and automobiles and steam engines. The Fort William McKinley (Manila) department is perhaps the best

regular fire department in the Service. McKinley is our biggest post, housing about 3,500 troops. The McKinley equipment, like that at Leavenworth, Vancouver Barracks and other large posts in this country, is equal to that of cities many times the size of the military garrison.

"The Army knows how to fight fires. Better still, it knows how to prevent them. Soldiers have had little practical experience in real blazes. But frequent fire drills, coupled with Army discipline, have made them trained men. When San Francisco was burning it was the enlisted men of the Army who helped in the work of subduing the conflagration. The frenzied people felt somewhat safer when they saw the troops calmly marching down the flaming streets. The majesty of the Federal Government was stepping in. In time of peace war lords believe in preparing for war. Likewise, in time of safety they believe in training for fire foes."

A MILITARY STATION AT ALBANY.

Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, U.S.A., in command of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, with headquarters at Albany, N.Y., was a guest at the luncheon of the City Plan Association of Albany April 9, and in the course of some remarks said: "If you have a military station here, as is under contemplation by the War Department, it will be a credit to your city. It will mean the expenditure of a million dollars to establish it and of \$100,000 a month for supplies and other things. Personally I think that it would be a wise thing to make the proposed concentration in Albany. No troops that are scattered can hope to be as efficient as where they are concentrated. Mobility is the most important consideration in the handling of an army, outside of the fighting ability, and from Albany troops can be moved with the greatest ease.

"Why, in the cities of the East, is the death rate so high? An Army officer is a sanitarian. Some of the greatest sanitarians in the world belong to the Army. The health of an army camp is largely dependent on the commanding officer. I have commanded three posts in which the death rate was only one-half of one per cent. Sanitation is one of the most wonderful of modern sciences. Thousands go down to death every year from diseases which are preventable. There is no disease so easy to prevent as typhoid fever, and yet the rate from this cause in this state runs up to enormous percentages. It is much greater than in Havana and Santiago, which shows what can be done by proper sanitary precautions.

"In the spread of this disease water is the most important factor. The Hudson River is a beautiful stream, and yet see the amount of refuse which is dumped into it. There ought to be some way found to prevent this, not only in the Hudson, but in every river which is used as a source for drinking. Of course, you can filter, but there is always a doubt as to whether the disease germs are entirely removed unless the water is distilled. That is what the Government did in Manila, with the result that disease was almost entirely wiped out.

"In the Capitol district you have close to 400,000 population, and up and down the river there are living probably a million people, and the drainage is ultimately into the Hudson. Of course, to take care of the sewage in some other way costs money. But your citizens must co-operate. That is what they do in the West.

"Now do not forget that it is just as important to have an adequate Army and Navy as it is to have a sufficient police force, because our nation needs as much protection as does your home. It is false economy to refuse appropriations. The National Guard of the states, I believe, would prefer to remain in the states. They cannot under law be compelled to go beyond their borders, and yet if the time should come when their services should be required they would unquestionably offer them. But the Army is an essential part of our government and should be provided for."

A NEW OFFICERS' CLUB.

A new military and naval club has been organized at Allston, near Boston, Mass., with headquarters on Commonwealth avenue, which is known as the Officers' Club. The club house is located on the grounds where the new \$500,000 state armory for the mounted troops and the state arsenal are to be built, within ten minutes' ride of the heart of the city, and in one of the most attractive suburbs of Boston. Candidates for membership shall be active, retired and honorably discharged officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, the U.S. Army or Navy (either Regular or Volunteer), the U.S. Marine Corps, the U.S. Public Health Service, and the National Guard of other states; and also present and former members of the Massachusetts Armory Commission, and such members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature and members of the Military Committee of the Governor's Council as may during their term on said committees be elected associate members. The active membership consists of all officers of the active Militia of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. The associate membership of all others eligible for admission. The total membership, both active and associate, is further divided into (a) resident membership, (b) non-resident membership. The resident membership is to include all those who live within forty miles of Boston; the non-resident membership all those who live beyond the forty mile radius. There is to be an initiation fee for the whole membership, active and associate, resident and non-resident, of \$5. The annual dues will be \$10 for resident members and \$5 for non-resident members, payable semi-annually on the first day of April and October.

The privileges of application for membership to officers of the Regular Service will be extended with the customary exemption from payment of an admission fee, and this will, it is hoped, result in the enrolment of a large Army and Navy membership and the development of a much closer union between the officers of the Regular and Volunteer Service.

The corporation has arranged to lease at a nominal sum the building which was taken over by the commonwealth of Massachusetts and is situated on the property which was formerly that of the Allston Golf Club. Under the lease the state will take care of the expenses of heating and will keep there at all times a caretaker for the protection of the building and the grounds immediately surrounding. A steward has been engaged to take charge of the café, and officers desiring to arrange for accommodations or meals may do so by calling Brighton 21740, or by a card addressed to the Steward, the Officers' Club, Commonwealth avenue, Allston, Mass. Major

Frank P. Williams is president of the club, and Capt. K. A. Burnham, 481 Beacon street, Boston, is secretary.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY 2D CAVALRY.

Col. Frank West, 2d Cav., writing from Fort Bliss, Texas, April 4, has sent to the Cavalry Journal, Fort Leavenworth, the following statement and recommendation for publication:

"1. The 2d Cavalry Branch Association believes that the Cavalry Association should go on record as recognizing the fact that the Army of the United States needs to be better organized for war. The plan proposed by the General Staff in its 'Report on the Organization of the Land Forces of the United States,' although calculated to bring about efficient organization of the regular Infantry divisions, does not sufficiently recognize the fact that the numerical weakness of our Cavalry will prove a serious handicap in case of war. A very considerable increase in the Cavalry is regarded as absolutely necessary because there is very little National Guard Cavalry, because it will be extremely difficult and in many states impossible to organize and maintain efficient National Guard Cavalry, because a number of Cavalry divisions should be ready to take the field at the very outbreak of war, and, finally, because efficient Cavalry cannot be organized and trained on short notice.

"2. The greatest need to-day of the Army of the United States, and therefore of the Cavalry branch, is a higher degree of professional unity. Without such unity the Army is as a house divided against itself. Co-operation and team play are as necessary in peace as in war. A 'single list' for promotion affords the only way to secure them. We heartily concur in the statement of the General Staff that it is 'considered an absolutely necessary preliminary to any reorganization of the mobile Army to place promotion on an equitable basis independent of organization.'

"3. We believe the Cavalry Journal should take a firm stand against any reduction in strength of Cavalry regiments. The pages of the Journal should be open to all contributors, but its policy should be strongly and constantly against any agitation for such reduction. Aside from tactical objections, it must be remembered that any reduction in size of regiments will undoubtedly operate to reduce proportionately the effective strength of the entire Cavalry force of the United States."

APPOINTMENTS SERGEANT, 1ST CLASS, Q.M.C.

Of the successful candidates who took the examination March 3 and 4 for the position of sergeant, first class, Quartermaster Corps, seventeen, as heretofore announced, have already been recommended for appointment as clerks. They will shortly be assigned to station. These, who stood highest in general average and are the first to be appointed as a result of the examinations under the reorganization scheme, are the following:

1. Clarence Feddemann, from private, Q.M.C., now at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone.
2. John Kaba, from corporal, 53d Co., C.A.C., now at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.
3. Joseph J. Vitell, from corporal, Q.M.C., now at Fort Totten, N.Y.
4. George W. Ferguson, from sergeant, G, Signal Corps, now on U.S. cable steamer Joseph Henry.
5. James E. Caron, from corporal, Q.M.C., now at Jackson Barracks, La.
6. August Kittman, from corporal, Q.M.C., now at Fort Brady, Mich.
7. Robert G. Bagnall, from sergeant, 150th Co., C.A.C., now at Fort Ward, Wash.
8. Patrick J. O'Brien, from corporal, Q.M.C., now at Fort Hamilton, N.Y.
9. Henry B. Barry, from sergeant, Troop C, 15th Cav., now at Fort Myer, Va.
10. Edward J. Carroll, from corporal, 87th Co., C.A.C., now at Fort Totten, N.Y.
11. Samuel J. Doughty, from sergeant major (junior grade), C.A.C., now at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.
12. John A. Howard, from private (first class), Q.M.C., now at Fort Williams, Maine.
13. Jacob A. Lambrecht, from private, Q.M.C., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
14. Christian H. L. Moller, from private (first class), Q.M.C., now at Fort Du Pont, Del.
15. Dorcy L. Decker, from sergeant major (junior grade), C.A.C., now at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.
16. Earle H. Kerr, from regimental quartermaster sergeant, 29th Inf., now at Fort Jay, N.Y.
17. James E. De Shong, from civilian clerk, Q.M.C., now at Fort Du Pont, Del.

COLONEL TREAT'S CHARGER, JACQUIN.

After nearly a score of years of faithful military service "Jacquin," Col. Charles G. Treat's charger, perished in a fire which on the night of April 9 burned to the ground the stables of the headquarters detachment, 3d Field Artillery, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. "Jacquin," or "Old Jack" as he was generally called, was perhaps the best known horse in the Service, and was one of the few American military horses to compete successfully against European military mounts. In 1910 he won the championship, all hunters and jumpers against all American and foreign competitors, among which were such horses as Black Paddy and Deliberation. He won against all competitors in the hunter class at Onwensia in 1908. In 1896, he won the high jump at the Kansas City Horse Show, clearing the bar at six feet four inches. Seventeen years later he repeated the performance at Fort Worth Horse Show, May 14, 1913, winning the high jump in most impressive style, clearing the bar at five feet six inches with a clean foot to spare. He won the charger class at Fort Worth, Washington, and in fact won at nearly every horse show he ever entered. To enumerate all the ribbons won by this remarkable animal would fill several pages; for nearly twenty years Jacquin competed against the best horses of the world and was invariably a winner and always in the ribbons.

He traveled over 20,000 miles by sea and rail, and to the day of his death was never on sick report. Having all the qualifications of a prize show horse, he nevertheless withstood all the hardships of the most arduous field service and active campaigns in the Island of Cuba. In the field he received the same shelter as horses of the Government, and while horses of Cavalry and Artillery were dying from exhaustion was never known to show fatigue.

"Jack," was seven-eighths pure bred, being the direct grandson of the famous four-mile racer "Denmark"; he stood 16.1 hands high and weighed 1,150 pounds. His conformation was as near perfect as any horse that ever lived. For years pictures of this animal have been incorporated into text-books for the use of West Point

cadets, illustrating a typical officer's mount, and his photograph is the frontispiece of Captain Marshall's excellent book on the "Army Horse." From a monetary standpoint this animal was priceless; it is not believed any sum could have purchased him as long as his owner had enough to eat, and he has several times refused \$1,500 for the horse. In 1904, after Jack had not been driven for a period of nearly five years, in an emergency Colonel Treat drove him across the mountains from West Point to Tuxedo, a distance of thirty miles, in record time, and then back to West Point in one of the worst storms of many years.

Jack was twenty-three years old when he died, and to the day of his death was the same grand animal he always was. Not a month before his death he won a high jump at five feet six inches and a charger class against the best horses in the Army, one of which had won seventeen ribbons. Colonel Treat had ridden him as a first mount for eighteen years, ever since he was a lieutenant in the 5th Artillery. For ten years Jacquin had been cared for by T. L. Coff, who risked his life the night of the fire in saving Colonel Treat's four polo ponies, his second mount, "Carodoman," and in trying to save old Jack.

Jacquin's death will be deeply felt all over the Army and by all lovers of the horse who knew him.

3d FIELD ARTILLERY.

RETIRED.

When first I joined the Navy
And donned the Navy blue
The teeming realms of Fancy
Spread out before my view,
Each maid bore orb and sceptre,
Each man was brave and true,
When first I joined the Navy
And donned the Navy blue.

The crystal arch of heaven
Bent o'er the rolling main,
Youth's many-tinted mirage
Made buoyant heart and brain,
And care fell on me lightly
As falls the evening dew,
When first I joined the Navy
And donned the Navy blue.

The straining sails above me
Were spread wings of the swan,
And blazoned lists of chivalry
The decks I trod upon;
Hope, helm in hand, sailed after
The Golden Fleece anew,
When first I joined the Navy
And donned the Navy blue.

So youth was spent pursuing
Those lovely lures and lies—
Ah, swift is joy's undoing
The day that we grow wise;
Alas! that life's red roses
Should be entwined with rue,
Since first I joined the Navy
And donned the Navy blue.

Lank jaw and wrinkled visage,
Stiff joint and crabbed mien,
A cynic's smile and peery eyes
Where light and warmth have been;
To bold romance and errant lance
And woman's glance—adieu!
Since first I joined the Navy
And donned the Navy blue.

WILL STOKES, U.S. Navy.

COST OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTION IN 1861.

The letter here quoted may be of interest to some of our readers as establishing a basis for a comparison of the cost of some of the items entering into the cost of naval construction as they are now and as they were in the first year of the Civil War when they had begun to mount upward:

Office of the Novelty Iron Works,
New York, Oct. 10, 1861.

I. W. CAPESE, esq.

Dear Sir: We would give the use and free control of the tools in our yard at the following rates:

Two punching machines, per diem.....	\$7.00
One shears, per diem.....	2.00
Three drills, per diem.....	3.75
Three files, per diem.....	5.00
Coal delivered at forges (per ton).....	7.00
Large furnace, fireman and coal.....	20.00
Power, engineer, fuel and yard room.....	7.75
In case the following should be required they will be furnished at rates, viz:	
Smiths, per diem.....	\$2.50
Smiths' helpers.....	1.50
Foreman when required.....	4.50
Pattern makers.....	2.40
Two riveters, holders, boy, fuel and tools.....	8.00
Principal boilermaker.....	3.50
Use of lathes.....	1.35
Common labor, with foreman.....	2.50
Ship carpenters.....	from \$5.00 to 8.00
House carpenters.....	2.00
Pine timber, 25 to 30 feet long, 12x12 in., per cubic foot.....	.25
Spruce timber, 8 to 12 inches wide, 3 inches thick, per 1,000 feet.....	18.00
Posts, 8x8 in., rafters, 4x8 in., per 1,000 feet.....	18.00
Plank, 2 in., each.....	30
Girders, 4x8 in., 35 feet long, per 1,000 feet.....	25.00
Box boards, per 1,000 feet.....	18.00
Sash, 10x4 ft., each.....	9.00

The rates here given are with the understanding we give entire and free use of the ground between Twelfth street and shed, and you are to pay for the use of all the tools in the said shed at rates specified, except the furnace, which is only to be charged from the time the fires are used. It includes the use of all blocking and every fixture on the ground named.

Yours truly,
W. E. EVERETT.

A QUESTION FOR CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If a young man, who graduated from the Military Academy in the class of 1905 and resigned before he had completed one year's service as a commissioned officer, can, by the Congress, be made a first lieutenant of Field Artillery in the year of 1913, what will the Congress do for another young man who graduated from the Military Academy two years earlier, and since that time, more than nine years, has served his country to the best of his ability and intelligence, is at the present time on foreign service for the third time, and is now only half

way up the list of first lieutenants of his own branch of the Service?

ANXIOUS.

CONDITIONS IN THE MORO COUNTRY.

Jolo, P.I., Feb. 16, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Those well meaning but misinformed persons who advocate immediate independence for the Philippines would in all likelihood reverse their opinions could they visit the island of Jolo, come in contact with Moros of the Sulu group and observe the persistence of racial characteristics after hundreds of years of contact with European, Chinese and (more recently) American civilization.

In the opinion of competent judges the Moros have been called the most warlike tribe of any occupying the Philippines, and that opinion is confirmed by the most cursory study of their history. In spite of the efforts of Spain, the Sulu group, of which Jolo is the capital, was never permanently occupied until 1876. For four hundred years there were numerous punitive expeditions, which landed, bombarded, burned and attacked; rescued a few unfortunates who had been captured in Moro raids and returned to Manila or Zamboanga. At no time during the Spanish control of the Philippines were the dwellers in the coast towns of the Visayas and southern Luzon free from the attacks of marauding and piratical Moros. Spain's most costly campaigns in the Philippines were waged against the Moros, either to intimidate them against future raids or as a punishment for past attacks.

The coming of American control has in no way changed the character of the Moro. American control of Mindanao and Jolo alone prevents the Moros from renewing their attacks on the less warlike Tagalogs, Visayans and other northern tribes. Withdrawal of American authority, or any weakening of its force, would place the entire archipelago at the mercy of the Moros. Recognizing no law but that of the bullet and the sword, the Moros of the Sulu group and of most of Mindanao are unable to form any conception of government based on American principles and traditions. Possessing the fatalistic courage which characterizes the Mohammedan Malay, having serviceable rifle, spear or barong, the Moro is a fighting man of no mean capacity. To them kindness or concession indicates only weakness or fear.

American control of the Sulus and Mindanao has furnished the opportunity for material development of the people along peaceful lines. Roads, markets, schools, bridges, docks and transportation lines have been provided; but the Moro is never a trader; seldom a farmer; but always a marauder, a pirate or a murderer when the opportunity offers. The warlike element still predominates; the influence of the datus and hadjis is without exception almost all anti-American. The peaceful minority, who would farm or trade, and prefer the peaceful security of our rule, are threatened, robbed, killed, their huts burned and crops destroyed under the eyes of American civil authorities, who appear to have tied hands when it comes to giving protection to those who need and deserve it.

The lesson taught the Jolo Moros at Bud Dajo in 1906 by the troops under General Wood and General (then Colonel) Duncan is fading from the memory of the Sulus. In 1911 the opportunity presented itself to repeat the lesson, but the opportunity was overlooked. Instead, recourse was had to the "peaceful method" of war; the Moros, surrounded on Mount Dajo, were permitted to surrender on condition that they turned in all rifles. They surrendered and turned in all the old unserviceable rifles, for which they received a bonus of \$10 each. But on the island of Borneo, a few days' sail for a Moro vinta, good rifles are obtainable for \$20 each, and there are quite enough rifles in the hands of Moros now on the island of Jolo to make it necessary to keep 1,200 of our troops in the field. Emboldened by the success of their tactics in 1911, convinced in their ignorance that the failure of our troops to assault the position was due to fear rather than to the desire to accomplish the result without bloodshed, the Moros of Jolo have continued month by month to grow bolder and more defiant of the law, until they have not hesitated within the past month to attack and burn houses, to kill their inhabitants and send bullets whistling across the wall and through the town of Jolo.

The island of Jolo to-day presents a condition which will inevitably recur in the Mohammedan islands of the Philippines until these people are made to want peace so badly that they will pray for it. Even the most casual student of colonization and government knows the utter futility of dealing with people who know no rule but might, no other law than that of the sword. Our policy in Mindanao and Jolo during the past five years has been proved to be wrong; conditions on the island of Jolo alone would prove that.

Beginning with the murder of Captain Watson and the wounding of Lieutenant Edmunds in December last, armed Moros have continued to gather on Mount Bagsak, where they have entrenched themselves and defied the orders of the provincial and district governors to surrender their rifles. The Moros have sent messages to our commanders to come on and fight if they wanted guns or Moros. An attack on one "cotta" (or fort) resulted in the death of Captain McNally, of the Scouts, and seven Constabulary and Scout soldiers and the wounding of twenty others, including two Constabulary officers. A few days later Moros rushed a Cavalry and Constabulary camp, killing a Constabulary soldier and wounding six Cavalrymen, one of whom died later from his wounds. The garrison of the island of Jolo has been increased from about 750 to 1,600 officers and men. There are now 1,200 troops in the field in three camps at the base of Mount Bagsak. A few rounds of Field Artillery fire would put that classic mount in fine condition for an Infantry rush with the bayonet. But such action is inconceivable under present conditions. For some high and mysterious reason it has been semi-officially announced that there is no campaign against the Jolo Moros, "merely a peaceful disarmament of outlaws," a repetition of the fizzle of 1911 instead of the drastic action of 1906.

The peace-at-any-price policy which characterizes the present administration of the Philippines can be ascribed only to crass ignorance and deliberate indifference, actuated by the desire of some persons to pose as great colonial administrators and pacific conquerors of the Mohammedan islands. This policy is one of misrepresentation, and tends to belittle the ability of the men who will come hereafter and be compelled to clean up jobs that should be done now. It appears to be the idea that at all costs of life and limb the fiction of "perfect

law and order in Mindanao and Jolo" must be maintained in Washington and Manila. Why men like Captains Watson and McNally, and others of lower military grade, but just as good soldiers, should be sacrificed in the attempt to maintain the delusion of peace and good government in the Sulus is incomprehensible to any except the politicians behind the scenes.

If the "peaceful disarmament of outlaw Moros" is not a campaign, why are officers and soldiers killed and wounded? If a military campaign is in progress, why is it termed a "peaceful disarmament"? The attempt at deception is useless; everyone in the Philippines knows the facts; they are spreading in the United States. Many of the officers and non-commissioned officers in Jolo have sent their families to Manila or Zamboanga to be in safety from Moro bullets fired through the town during this "peaceful disarmament."

This year or next the government of the Philippine Islands will be in other hands. Conditions in Jolo will again reach the present crisis; the Moros will require their long postponed and much needed lesson in "good government." Then we will hear loud outcries from the humanitarians (self-styled) about the slaughter of peaceful natives. The Army, of course, and as usual, will get the blame. All this could be avoided by immediate and drastic repression of the first sign of disorder, instead of permitting affairs to reach the present stage. The outgoing political administration of the Philippines is "passing the buck" to its successors, leaving the latter to face the music caused by the vacillating policy of its predecessors. This may be excellent ward politics in New York or Cincinnati, but it is out of place in the government of semi-civilized peoples. It costs lives—lives of officers and soldiers, sacrificed to bolster the reputations of would-be colonial administrators.

The foregoing is not an expression of opinion, but a recital of actual facts known to every American resident of the southern archipelago and to every officer of the Army. The people of the United States are, however, less familiar with real conditions in the Philippines, and it is due to the Army that the facts should be made of record in a Service paper for future reference. Misinformed, and actuated perhaps by party feeling, Congress is apt to decree the independence of the Philippines. When that event takes place the Filipinos will pass, not to the control of some foreign Power, but to the hands of the Mohammedans of the Sulus.

EIGHTH HORSE.

WHERE SHALL HE GO?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is now nearly five years since the War Department amended Army Regulations so as to give sergeants major, junior grade, an allowance of quarters. But does he get quarters? I for one have paid out of my own pocket nearly \$300 for quarters in about two years, and I am a single man. How about the married man? But why does a sergeant major, junior grade, have to pay money out of his own pocket for quarters? Well, where shall he be housed? If he occupies quarters at the post, the Chief of the Q.M. Corps says quarters occupied by him will be considered available for non-commissioned officers in grade fourteen or above, although the Army Regulations say he is entitled to quarters. Sergeants major, junior grade, are in grade fifteen. So, should any non-commissioned officer in any grade above him be ordered to the post he is promptly dispossessed. There are no rooms in the company for him; he could sleep in the squad room in the company barracks. And should there be a vacant sergeant's room in a company barracks, or should the sergeant major be sleeping in the squad room, he is not wanted there, as company commanders are not desirous of having any men except men of their own organization quartered in their company barracks.

I will illustrate a case and leave it to any fair minded person to say if this is a square deal. A sergeant major, senior grade, is stationed at a post and occupies public quarters; an electrician sergeant, second class, on duty at the same post is occupying quarters outside the reservation; a sergeant major, junior grade, is ordered to the post to relieve the senior grade. Now the electrician sergeant wants the quarters vacated by the senior grade sergeant major. He is entitled to them and gets them and the poor sergeant, junior grade, is left out in the cold, although he is performing exactly the same duties as the senior grade was performing. So I ask in the name of fair play, where, oh, where, shall he go?

FAIR PLAY.

PROMOTION IN THE MEDICAL CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the JOURNAL of March 29 appeared an article signed "Equality," in which the writer was afraid his son, now aged eight, would get a commission in the Medical Corps, and rank his dad. Equality Junior, according to the writer, is to graduate in medicine at the age of twenty-four, which is possible; and be a captain, M.C., at twenty-seven—which is impossible. Why? Because Equality Junior must have a year's hospital experience or the equivalent in practice, and then must spend a year in the M.R.C. before he is commissioned. This would make him twenty-six, which is younger than the majority who receive their commissions in the Medical Corps to-day. For instance, the class of 1911, forty-six men, had an average age of 29.5 years when commissioned.

Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, chairman of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, in an address recently delivered before the Esculapian Club of Harvard University, stated, that with the increasing requirements for a medical education a student must be twenty-eight or twenty-nine before obtaining his degree.

Equality also laments the young majors in the Medical Corps. This, of course, is due to the recent increase in that corps. Such a condition must obtain when any corps or arms of the Service is increased, and should be considered the fortunes of war. But as we are considering the welfare of Equality Junior, let us see what the future offers in the Medical Corps.

Equality states that the senior captain of Cavalry is forty-five years old. The next ten medical officers to be promoted to captain will require twenty-eight years' service, under present conditions, to obtain their majority, at which time their average age will be fifty-seven.

So the future is very dismal as regards promotion in that corps, and I would suggest another career for Equality Junior.

INEQUALITY.

NOTES OF THE MEXICAN BORDER.

At the direction of Secretary of War Garrison, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, left Washington April 17 for an inspection of the Texas border. He was accompanied by Capt. Powell Clayton, of the General Staff. It is understood that the President and the Secretary of War are anxious to secure a complete report on the conditions of the troops on the border and the work that is necessary to maintain the neutrality laws. Although his itinerary had not been fully determined when he left Washington, General Wood is expected to proceed directly to San Antonio and visit all of the important stations on the border from El Paso to the Gulf. He expects to be gone about ten days.

Reports from Durango indicate little change in the Mexican situation. The rebels are reported as constantly increasing, becoming bolder and destroying property within sight of the city. Reports from Frontera are to the effect that federal forces were sent to Huimanguillo in pursuit of the band of marauders which were operating there. This band, numbering about fifty, is said to have fled in the direction of Cardenas, cutting the telegraph wires. A federal force is reported to have arrived at Frontera on April 16 from Vera Cruz to aid in restoring order. There are no reports from Americans indicating that they have been molested. The only telegraphic communication between Monterey and the United States is via Mexico City.

Two sailors of the U.S.S. California were killed and three others wounded in a street fight April 9 at Mazatlan, Mexico. Two or three Mexican policemen were wounded in attempting to arrest the American sailors. Admiral Cowles is investigating the incident. William Wallace Corrie, seaman, and John Chase Keslow, first class master-at-arms, were the men killed in the fight at Mazatlan. Both men had excellent records. Admiral Cowles reports they were not likely to be aggressors in a street fight.

The armored cruiser South Dakota arrived at Topolobampo, Mexico, April 13, relieving the Buffalo, which vessel returned to the United States, her tour of duty in Central American and Mexican waters being completed. The Buffalo is furnishing transportation to San Francisco for six Americans who desired to accept the opportunity of leaving the vicinity of Topolobampo. A destroyer was ordered to proceed immediately from San Diego for Guaymas, Mexico, transporting much needed medical supplies for the California at that place, and then return to San Diego.

That the Mexican federal refugees are likely to outstay their welcome on the American side of the border was made plain on April 15, when the War Department asked the State Department to decide how long the United States would continue to keep open house on the Arizona-Mexican border for the entertainment of Mexican refugees who have come into the United States to escape capture by the rebels. Several hundred of these Mexicans have been fed for some days from the stores of the U.S. Army maintaining the border patrol. Many refugees have been cared for in Nogales, Ariz., ever since their flight from Nogales, Mexico, several weeks ago, but when the number of alien boarders was increased by about three hundred through the recent flight of General Ojeda's forces from Naco, Mexico, into Naco, Ariz., the C.O. of the American forces in Naco decided to ask for instructions as to how long the "visitors" should be fed from the U.S. pantry.

Troop G, 14th U.S. Cavalry, at Fort Clark, was on April 7 ordered to proceed to Sam Fordyce, Texas, in the lower Valley. Troop M of the same regiment is now at Brownsville. The addition of another troop down there will lessen attempts at violations of the neutrality laws. Troop H, 14th Cavalry, which has been in the "big bend" country west of San Antonio, is relieved from service down there and is ordered to Fort Clark.

The 2d Cavalry on duty in Texas is at present distributed as follows: Troops B, Clint; F, Shafter; I, Finlay; K, Sierra Blanca; L, Fabens, and M, at Fort Hancock, Texas; A, C, D, E, G and H, at Fort Bliss, Texas. These troops will probably continue to be stationed at these points for some time.

CIVILIAN APPOINTMENTS TO THE ARMY.

The commissions of the fifteen civilian candidates who were successful in the examination for appointment to the Army in January will be dated March 25, 1913. This examination practically fills the authorized commissioned personnel of the Army. It will probably be some time before it will be necessary to hold another examination of civilian candidates. The appointment of these civilians leaves thirty-seven vacancies in the Cavalry, nine in the Field Artillery, eighteen in the Coast Artillery and thirty-four in the Infantry. By the present prospects there will be ninety-three graduates of the Military Academy, of whom six will probably be appointed to the Corps of Engineers, leaving eighty-seven to be distributed among the other arms of the Service. Twenty will be allotted to the Cavalry, seven to the Field Artillery, nineteen to the Coast Artillery and forty-one to the Infantry. At present there are only thirty-four vacancies in the Infantry, and although there will be more by the time the West Point class is appointed, it is doubtful whether there will be enough vacancies in the Infantry to take care of the West Point graduates that it is entitled to. The suggestion has been made that the proportion of assignments of graduates to the Corps of Engineers be increased, so as to fill part of the large number of vacancies which exist in the corps owing to the increase in the corps authorized by the last session of the Sixty-first Congress.

The civilians who were appointed second lieutenants in the mobile Army are as follows:

Cavalry: Harold M. Clark, 1315 Fairmont street, Washington, D.C.; Clarence F. Ellefson, third lieutenant, Philippine Constabulary, Manila, P.I.; Harold Thompson, 1213 Fairmont street, Washington, D.C.; Richard B. Barritt, 301 Warren street, San Antonio, Texas; Raymond Morris, 1315 Fairmont street, Washington, D.C.

Field Artillery: Howard Eager, U.S. Quarantine, Portland, Me.

Infantry: John C. P. Bartholf, 25 Peru street, Plattsburg, N.Y.; James P. Cole, Omega, La.; Robert H. Barrett, Portsmouth, Va.; E. J. Carr, St. Paul, Minn.; P. J. Hurley, Lancaster, N.H.; Colin K. Lee, Kansas City, Mo.; D. R. McKillen, 1371 Irving street, Washington, D.C.; Hugh B. Keen, Unison, Va.; O. M. Baldinger, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. C. O. Sherrill, C.E., writes in regard to the recent comment on his excellent volume on "Rapid Reconnaissance Sketching": "I notice a comment on the

peculiarity of my having selected a 55-inch stride. In the military profession the term 'stride' is invariably used to mean a double 'step,' generally averaging about fifty-five to sixty-five inches. As indicated in the 'Rapid Reconnaissance Sketching,' it is customary to count these double steps or 'strides' in order to simplify the recording."

Through the efforts of former Lieut. Comdr. Ira Harris, U.S.N., the views of many retired Navy officers, Army officers and vessel owners on the Naval Reserve have been obtained by sending each the same five questions. It is intended to tabulate the answers for the information of the Government. Captain Harris has not sent any questions to officers on the active list, as that is the province of Captain Marsh, who has charge of the Naval Reserve Office, but one of the oldest retired admirals has obtained the views of Capt. William S. Sims, U.S.N., of the Naval War College. The Nautical Gazette, which has been publishing a series of articles by Captain Harris on the Naval Reserve, published the reply of Captain Sims in its issue of April 9. The first question was as to whether the Naval Reserve and the auxiliary service should be kept entirely distinct. Captain Sims replied that they should, as the idea of subordinating the former to the latter is impracticable, the former being practical seamen and marine engineers, the latter not being seamen and engineers by profession. As to whether the two services should be managed by the Navy Department directly, by an officer detailed, or by a board, Captain Sims favors management by the Secretary of the Navy, the method of management being a detail to be decided on by that official, in whom, however, the sole authority and responsibility should rest. Captain Sims does not believe in a harbor defense organization being included in the same organization with the other two services unless the harbor defense is assigned to the Navy. To include these in an organization controlled by the Navy, he believes, would inevitably lead to friction. Harbor defense is partly Army and partly Navy, but the greater part is Army, and the latter should have control unless the whole is given over to the Navy. Captain Sims also believes that Army transports and naval auxiliaries should be in one organization. The entire transport service of Great Britain is managed by the navy. The handling of transports is purely a nautical problem. The management of these services should not be by a board. The function of any such board should be advisory, not administrative. The organization proposed, though it would fall far short of responding fully to war requirements, would be a long and important step in the right direction, but it must be understood that it is only a step, and not a final solution. Captain Sims falls back on football to supply a comparison with which to drive home this point. The men who play the great games in November have been under training for years. It would be absurd to expect to win with green men, even if recruited at the beginning of the football season. Our possible enemies are so well organized as to be able to move at once and strike with their full force of military ships all manned by trained men, while we should have only crews recently brought up to war strength, and therefore only partly trained, while the crews of the reserve fleet would be composed almost wholly of untrained men. "Therefore the minimum requirement of our Navy in respect of personnel is that we have at all times a regularly enlisted force numerous enough to supply full crews to every one of our fighting vessels both of the active and of the reserve fleets. With this as a basis, the proposed reserves could be given their maximum efficiency in case of a war suddenly declared—and modern wars will not come in any other way."

Capt. Harry R. Lay, U.S.M.C., selected by the National Rifle Association, to captain the United States team at Camp Perry, Ohio, this summer, will be ordered detailed by the Secretary of the Navy at the proper time. Col. C. D. Gaither, president of the N.R.A. of America, in a letter to Major Gen. W. P. Biddle, commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, on the selection of Captain Lay says: "I sincerely trust that it will be possible for Captain Lay to be detailed for this purpose, and it is a great pleasure to me to be the one to notify him of his selection. We of the National Guard are under so many obligations to the Marine Corps for the interest that they have taken in the game, and for their readiness at all times to do everything to further the interests of the same, that to me it is peculiarly fitting that an officer of the Marine Corps should head the United States teams in the greatest international tournament to be ever held in this country." In his letter to Captain Lay Colonel Gaither says: "It is with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I have the honor to notify you that at a meeting of the executive committee of the National Rifle Association, held last week, you were unanimously selected as team captain of the team to represent the United States in the Pan-American Union Matches to be held at Camp Perry in September of this year. I sincerely trust that it will be possible for you to make your official arrangements such that you will be able to accept. The method of selecting the team will be in accordance with your wishes in the matter, and as the matches take place from the 1st to the 9th of September, the manner of so doing can be easily arranged. I can assure you that I know of no man in any of the Services whom I would rather see head this team than yourself."

If any medical men of the Army have believed they could improve the health of the enlisted men by applying the principles of "Fletcherism," or extravagant chewing of food, to the soldier's eating, they should read a paper in the Journal of the American Medical Association of March 29, by Dr. George M. Niles, of Atlanta, Ga., on "The Philosophy of Mastication." Carnivorous animals and reptiles habitually bolt their food, he says, and yet zoologic history furnishes no record of any psychic forms of dyspepsia in these creatures. The essence of salivary digestion is the transformation of starch into sugar, but that process though begun in the mouth continues until the whole of the stomach contents has become acid. The time of salivary digestion is brief and to be effectual should be energetic. No more should be expected of it than a preliminary act. The pancreatic and other juices beyond the stomach will care for the starches, if only the psychic centers forward the tidings as received by the gustatory senses. The result of focussing the attention upon elaborate chewing is to develop a morbid introspection by which the process of eating becomes instead of a pleasurable sensation a physiological study, likely to transform a robust, alert business man into a puny whining invalid, full of pains and obsessions and with

every waking thought short-circuited on his stomach. In his own practice Dr. Niles has seen such transformations. This constant mental surveillance of the organs of digestion is certain to result injuriously, while the waste of time involved in long chewing is a consideration not to be overlooked. In one place Fletcher relates that one-fifth of an onion required 722 chews before it disappeared through involuntary swallowing, and one medical advocate of prolonged mastication mentions a patient who cheerfully spent never less than one hour and a half in chewing his one small daily meal. "To insist that busy men should be subjected to a wearisome mastication of inanimate food," says the paper, "is a delusion and a snare, an anachronism in our twentieth century civilization and a frittering away of priceless time." Another attack upon an old idea is that made by Dr. W. Allan Jamieson in his book "The Care of the Skin in Health." The author, who is a dermatologist, discountenances the use of soap, contending that the alkali set free robs the skin of its natural oil greatly to its detriment. He advocates in place of soap the daily friction of the skin by means of a roller belt or massage glove.

The proposed bill for the complete revision and re-enactment of the Articles of War, referred to in our issue of April 12 and the subject of an extensive letter from the Judge Advocate General published in our paper during the recent Congress, was introduced in the Senate April 15 by Mr. Johnston, of Alabama, as S. 1032. The new Articles of War will consist of 122 articles. Sec. 2 of the bill amends Chapter 6, Title XIV., Rev. Stats., changing the name of the U.S. Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth to "U.S. Military Detention Barracks," and the Pacific Branch of the U.S. Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, Cal., to "U.S. Military Prison," and prescribes new regulations for these institutions. Sec. 3 amends the personnel law as it relates to details in the Judge Advocate General's Department. Sec. 4 repeals Rev. Stats. 1202, 1203 and 1236; also the proviso in the Act of March 3, 1877, relating to the retention of court records for two years, etc., and various other laws relating to military trials whose retention would conflict with the provisions of the new Articles of War. Sec. 5 provides that all offenses committed and all penalties, forfeitures, fines or liabilities incurred prior to the taking effect of this act, under any law embraced in or modified, changed or repealed by this act, may be prosecuted, punished and enforced in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed. Sec. 6, that except as to Sec. 3, which shall take effect at once, this act shall take effect six months after the date of approval thereof.

A fire in the stables of the 3d U.S. Field Artillery at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 9, resulted in a loss of some \$6,000, and the death of thirteen horses as they stood tightly haltered in their stalls. A bullet ended the sufferings of another animal. Had it not been for the splendid work of the post fire department, which succeeded in checking the blaze, the fire would have spread to adjoining stables and buildings. Men who were not acting the part of firemen were doing rescue work. About forty horses were quartered in the 3d Field Artillery stable, while more than double this number were quartered across the road in nearby stables. These horses were unharmed and led from the danger zone. Major R. H. Rolfe estimates the loss at \$6,000; \$2,500 on live stock and \$3,500 on the building, a wooden structure with a tin roof. The stable was about 150 feet long and forty feet wide. It stood north of the quadrangle. Included in the horses burned was a highly prized animal, Jacquin, owned by Colonel Treat, as described on page 1015.

Apparently there are no living female descendants of John Ericsson, the famous builder of the Monitor; Lieut. William B. Cushing, whose gallant action in destroying the ram Albemarle made him one of the notable naval heroes of the Civil War, and of Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien, who did much to establish the fame of the first American Navy during the War of the Revolution. At least, the Navy Department has been unable to find any descendants in the female line after a search. Three destroyers named after these naval heroes are almost ready to be launched, and it is the custom of the Department to select a female descendant to act as sponsor at the launching. Desiring to find the proper persons to break the customary bottle of champagne over the bows of these three new boats, the Department has issued a general request to the public for information concerning any descendants in the female line who may now be living. This information, giving the degree of relationship, should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Richmond Pearson Hobson, Member of Congress from Alabama and formerly of the Navy, and ex-Governor J. Frank Hanly, of Indiana, who is noted as a "peace advocate," are to debate the question, "Resolved, That the nations of the world should disarm," Mr. Hanly taking the affirmative and Mr. Hobson the negative. They are to go on a tour managed by the Coit Lyceum Bureau, of Cleveland, for a series of joint debates, to be given from coast to coast next October and November. Some of the cities where the debate will be given are Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Denver, Omaha, Des Moines, Columbus, Louisville, Springfield, Madison, Milwaukee, Lansing, Grand Rapids and Toledo. It is the present intention to arrange for this debate to be delivered at a series of seventy-five Chautauquas during the summer of 1914, provided the Congressional duties of Mr. Hobson do not interfere.

Members of the Navy League of the United States, who held their annual convention in Washington last week, made a trip to the tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon, on board the Navy despatch boat Dolphin, April 12, as guests of the Secretary of the Navy, and an inspection of the Naval Gun Foundry and the Marine Barracks and other places of interest was also made. They went to the gun factory just in time to see the third 14-inch gun for the new battleship New York assembled.

The Navy Department intends to make an exhibit of the latest type of radio outfit at the Panama-California Exposition, to be held in San Diego, Cal., 1915.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy, promoted colonel April 16, 1913, by the retirement of La Garde April 15, was born at Ocean View, Cape May county, N.J., Nov. 6, 1857, and was appointed from New Jersey. He was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., March, 1879, and served as a contract surgeon in the Army May 8 to Dec. 3, 1883. He was appointed first lieutenant and assistant surgeon Dec. 3, 1883; was promoted captain and assistant surgeon Dec. 3, 1888; major and surgeon and major, Medical Corps, Feb. 2, 1901, and lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, Jan. 1, 1909. His Volunteer rank was major and brigade surgeon, June 4, 1898, to Jan. 6, 1899; major and chief surgeon, Jan. 7, 1899, to March 22, 1899. The service of Colonel Gandy in brief is as follows: At Governors Island, N.Y., May 8, 1883, to Oct. 1, 1883; Fort Brady, Mich., from October, 1883, to August, 1886; in Texas (Fort Concho, Fort Clark and in the field), September, 1886, to December, 1890. He served in the Sioux Indian campaign, December, 1890, to February, 1891; was on board duty, New York city, April to October, 1891; Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., November, 1891, to August, 1895; Washington Barracks, D.C., August, 1895, to August, 1897; Fort Mason, Cal., October, 1897, to April, 1898. Colonel Gandy was at Southern camps April, 1898, to February, 1899; medical supply officer, Tampa; surgeon, "Gussie" expedition to north coast of Cuba; acting chief surgeon, 4th Army Corps, Huntsville, Ala.; chief surgeon, 2d Division, 1st Army Corps, Columbus, Ga. He was at Fort Slocum, N.Y., March, 1899, to July, 1901, and in the Philippine Islands July, 1901, to October, 1903. He next went to Fort Wayne, Mich., in January, 1904, serving there to May, 1906. He was professor of military hygiene and surgeon, U.S. Military Academy, July 1, 1906, to August, 1910; in Department of California, November, 1910, to March, 1911; in Philippine Islands, March, 1911, to April, 1912, and was assigned to duty in Surgeon General's Office (personnel division) April, 1912, to date.

Lieut. Col. John S. Parke, Inf., unassigned, U.S.A., promoted colonel from April 4, 1913, vice Col. Samuel W. Dunning, Inf., detached from his proper command, was born in Tennessee Dec. 10, 1853, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 21st Infantry. He was an officer of that organization until July 31, 1903, when he was promoted major, 22d Infantry. He was transferred to the 14th Infantry April 15, 1904; was promoted lieutenant colonel, 1st Infantry, March 3, 1911, and was placed on the unassigned list May 13 of the same year. His first service after graduation was in Oregon and Washington, territory as it was then. During this period he served among the Klamath Indians of southern Oregon. While there he wrote an account of the Modoc war of 1873 and erected a monument in the lava beds to mark the spot where General Canby was killed by the Modocs on April 11, 1873. His next service was in Nebraska, where he put his leisure hours in the study of law. He was admitted to practice in that state, and afterward pursued that course in the Washington Lee University during the time he was professor of military science at the Virginia Military Institute. He participated in the winter campaign of 1890-91 against the Sioux Indians in South Dakota. He laid out the post of Fort Du Chesne, Utah, acting as engineer officer of the troops on duty at the post. In another expedition into the Indian territory he assisted in suppressing a threatened uprising of the Cheyenne Indians. Serving in the Spanish-American War, he was present at the battle of Santiago and at its capitulation. The Philippines claimed him for three separate terms of service. The first was for a period of three years, when he participated in many of the engagements and campaigns of that time. While serving in the islands he visited China and Japan, and on his last return to America he came by way of India and Europe, visiting Ceylon, Siam, Burma, Ceylon and Egypt. He crossed Europe by way of Italy and France to England, arriving in America in April, 1910, coming direct to Fort Missoula to take command. His last assignment to duty was as military attaché at the American Embassy in Brussels, Belgium. Colonel Parke had some interesting experiences during his world journey. He assisted in rescuing some shipwrecked soldiers from a gasoline launch in the China Sea. He was commissioned by the Manila Carnival Association to be the bearer of an invitation to the carnival to His Majesty the King of Siam, by whom he was received in private audience. This distinction had only been accorded four other Americans—Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Mr. Houston, of New York, Attorney Root's law partner; Dr. A. J. Brown and C. B. Bradley.

Chaplain William G. Stivers, 8th U.S. Cav., was placed on the retired list April 16, 1913, for disability incident to the Service. He was born in Ohio May 13, 1872, and was appointed a chaplain in the Army June 9, 1910.

Col. Cornelius Gardener, 16th U.S. Int., who will retire for age on Sept. 4, 1913, will be placed on the unassigned list on May 4, and has been granted leave from that date to the date of his retirement. Col. George Bell, jr., now attached to the 16th Infantry, will command the regiment on May 4.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Robert L. Gray, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Martha E. Gomer, daughter of Mrs. Augusta Gomer, of No. 770 Willowbury avenue, Brooklyn, were married in St. Bartholomew's Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., April 15, 1913, by Chaplain Edward T. Travers, of West Point. A large reception followed at the Pouch Gallery. The bridegroom and his best man and the ushers, all U.S. Army officers and classmates of the bridegroom at West Point, were in uniform. Mrs. Stanley Tumbridge was the principal attendant, the bridesmaids being Miss Etta Frank, Aida Cunningham, Juliet Holmes Griffith, Caroline Tag and Mabel Wichert. Lieut. James B. Crawford, U.S.A., was best man, and the ushers were Lieuts. Hubert G. Stanton, William E. Larned, William J. Morrissey and Philip G. Blackmore, U.S.A.

Miss Mary Parmelee Krackowizer and Lieut. Walter Kilshaw Dunn, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., were married at the Church of the Ascension, New York city, by the rector, Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, D.D., Thursday afternoon, April 16, 1913. Mrs. Amos G. Torrey, sister of the bride, and Mrs. Allen Kimberly, sister of the

groom, were matrons of honor, and the groom's brother, Lieut. Beverly C. Dunn, was best man. Lieuts. Creswell Garlington, Frederick A. Holmer, Allen Kimberly, Meade Wildrick and Messrs. John Kilshaw Dunn, Hermann C. Schumm (brother and cousin of the groom, respectively) were the ushers. The altar rail was draped in national colors. The bride was given away by her father, Dr. Emil W. Krackowizer. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn will be at home, Fort Totten, after May 14.

From San Diego, Cal., comes the announcement of the engagement of Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse R. Grant, of San Diego, Cal., to Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan, U.S.N. Miss Grant is the granddaughter of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, and is as well known in society in New York as in San Diego and San Francisco. She is a niece of the late Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., and the cousin of Princess Michael Cantacuzene-Speransky, of St. Petersburg. Lieutenant Commander Cronan is commanding officer of the torpedo boat destroyer Jouett. The marriage of Miss Grant to Lieutenant Commander Cronan will take place in San Francisco on May 15.

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The marriage of Miss Julia Brinckle, daughter of Mrs. John R. Brinckle, of No. 2008 Woodlawn avenue, Paris, Me., to Lieut. Dorsey R. Rodney, 5th U.S. Cav., was quietly solemnized at the home of the bride on Saturday evening, April 5, 1913. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Kenney J. Hammond, rector of Immanuel Episcopal Church. The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Col. Edward B. Brown. The bridesmaids were the Misses Gertrude and Frances Brinckle, sisters of the bride, and the groom's best man was his brother, Richard S. Rodney, Mayor of New Castle. The bride wore soft white satin and carried bride roses, and the bridesmaids' gowns were of apricot charmeuse. They carried pink roses. An informal reception was held at the close of the ceremony, and later Lieutenant Rodney and his bride left for a wedding trip. They will live at Fort Huachuca, where Lieutenant Rodney is stationed.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, U.S.N., and Miss Catherine V. Freeman were married on April 9, 1913, at Wollaston, Mass., at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Freeman, 40 Grand View avenue. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Carl G. Horst, pastor of the Wollaston Congregational Church. The groom had for his best man, Lieut. George V. Stewart, U.S.N., and the bride's attendant was Miss Elizabeth Emerson Freeman, a sister. The ushers were Lieuts. L. Dean Causey, Clarence N. Hinkamp, Warren G. Child, Ralph A. Koch and Donald A. Bingham, U.S.N., and Richard R. Freeman, jr., of Ishpeming, Mich., a brother of the bride. The interior of the home was decorated with masses of jonquils. The bride was gowned in duchesse satin, trimmed with point de Venice lace, and carried lilies of the valley. The bridesmaid wore blue satin with an overdress of white chiffon embroidered in gold and blue. A reception followed, at which the bride followed the Navy custom of cutting the wedding cake with her husband's sword. Lieut. and Mrs. Nimitz were assisted in receiving by the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Freeman. After the reception Lieutenant Nimitz and his bride left on a honeymoon trip to his old home in Texas, and after staying there for awhile the couple will sail for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Carlson, of Boise, Idaho, announce the engagement of their daughter, Fay Ford, to 1st Lieut. Verne Raymond Bell, 1st U.S. Cav. The wedding date has been set for June 3. Lieutenant Bell is a brother of Capt. Ola W. Bell, 14th U.S. Cav.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Allison Wilmer, of La Plata, Md., to Ensign F. W. Rockwell, U.S.N., at present attached to the U.S.S. Jarvis. The wedding will take place early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus D. Bowland, of Elkton, Md., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Martie Bowland, to Ensign Jefferson Davis Smith, U.S.N. Ensign Smith is from Louisiana, and graduated from the Naval Academy with the class of 1910, since when he has been assigned to the U.S.S. Idaho. The wedding will take place in the early fall.

The marriage of Miss Feroline Perkins, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins, of Washington, D.C., and Capt. Robert R. Wallach, 10th Cav., U.S.A., will take place at St. John's Church, Lafayette square, on May 15. A breakfast will follow the ceremony at the Connecticut avenue residence of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins.

Miss Judyn Hague, sister of Mrs. Thomas M. Corcoran, and Mrs. Howard L. Laubach, wives of Captain Corcoran and Captain Laubach, U.S.A., was married in the sacristy of the church of the Immaculate Conception in El Paso, Texas, on April 9, to Jesse M. Elliott, of Jacksonville, Fla. Only the immediate families were present at the ceremony, but following the church service an informal reception was held at the bride's home for intimate friends of the family. "The bride," writes a correspondent, "who is a favorite in social circles in El Paso, and at a number of Army posts where she has visited her sisters, received many beautiful gifts. The groom is a young newspaper man of Jacksonville, where he is the manager of the advertising department of the Times Union, of which his brother is the editor. Capt. and Mrs. Corcoran were present at the wedding. Mrs. Corcoran is visiting her sisters, the Misses Hague."

Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke, U.S.N., and Miss Edith A. Balthis, daughter of Paymr. Harry H. Balthis, U.S.N., retired, were married at Annapolis, Md., April 17, 1913, in St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the rector, Rev. Dr. Joseph P. McComas, in the presence of a large circle of relatives and friends, including many of the Naval Academy circles. The bride wore an elaborate gown of white Japanese satin crepe, trimmed with real Carricknacross Irish lace, caught in the hair with lilies of the valley. Clusters of the same flower adorned the gown. She carried orchids and lilies of the valley. She was given in marriage by her father. The maid of honor was Miss Bertha Emmerson, of Portsmouth, Va. The bridesmaids were Misses Elizabeth and Marie Whittlesey, of Boston. The best man was Lieut. Claude B. Mayo, U.S.N., and the ushers were Surg. George A. Ricker, Lieuts. Harvey Delano, C. C. Hartigan and Aubrey W. Fitch, all of the Navy. The church decorations consisted of potted plants and Easter lilies.

Miss Grace Helen Zane, daughter of Rear Admiral A. V. Zane, U.S.N., will be married to Lieut. John B. Earle, U.S.N., in Washington on May 7, 1913. The orders of Lieutenant Earle to duty at the Great Lakes

Naval Training Station made it necessary to change the date of the wedding, which was to have been on June 2.

Miss Faith Loraine Sanford and Paymr. Reginald Spear, U.S.N., were married at Philadelphia, Pa., April 17, 1913. The maid of honor was Miss Hope C. Peters and the bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Stafford, Miss Helen A. Almy, Miss Eleanor B. Austin, Miss Edith Plesanton, Miss Elizabeth Cryer and Miss Alma Louise Hodges, of Washington. Paymr. G. W. Pigman, U.S.N., was best man, and the ushers were Lieut. W. O. Spears, Paymr. N. W. Grant, P.A. Paymr. W. J. Hine, Surg. D. H. Noble, Paymr. W. L. F. Simonpietri and Asst. Paymr. F. H. Atkinson, U.S.N.

Mrs. Robert Brent Ord, of San Francisco, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mabelle Ord, a niece of the late Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U.S.A., to Mr. Henry W. Shoemaker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker, of New York city. The wedding will take place on May 10 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Ferguson, Idesmore, Premium Point, New Rochelle, N.Y. Mr. Shoemaker was graduated from Columbia in 1901, and for a time was Secretary of the American Legation at Lisbon and Third Secretary of the American Legation at Berlin. He is owner and editor of the Morning Tribune of Altoona, Pa.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, U.S.A., retired, a veteran of Civil, Indian, Spanish and Philippine wars, died at his home at Reading, Pa., April 13, 1913. He was born in Selinsgrove, Pa., on Feb. 9, 1839, and entered the Army as a second lieutenant in the 5th Infantry in April, 1861. He was aide-de-camp to General Couch during the Confederate raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1864, and then served in the same capacity to General Torbert, commanding the Cavalry Corps of the Middle Military Division, and General Merritt in Sheridan's campaign in the spring of 1865. After the Civil War he served at various posts in the West, taking part in a number of campaigns against the Indians, receiving the brevet of major for his gallantry in action at the Bear Paw Mountains in 1877. He was promoted colonel, 19th Infantry, in 1892, and at the beginning of the war with Spain was appointed a brigadier general of Volunteers. General Snyder was placed in command of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, of the 1st Army Corps, and was sent to the province of Santa Clara, Cuba, in November, 1898, where he was made Governor. In January, 1899, he went to Ponce, Porto Rico, and later in that year was sent to the Philippines. He was appointed a brigadier general in the Regular Army in April, 1902, and was retired at his own request May 10, 1902, after over forty years' service.

The death of Major Gen. James A. Kidd, of Michigan, is announced at his home in Ionia, March 19, 1913. General Kidd entered service in the Civil War in Company E, 6th Michigan Cavalry, as captain, Aug. 28, 1862, for three years, age twenty-two. He was wounded in action at Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863, and rejoined regiment Oct. 12, 1863. His subsequent service was: Commissioned major May 9, 1863; mustered Nov. 1, 1863; discharged to accept promotion June 30, 1864; commissioned colonel to date May 19, 1864; mustered July 1, 1864; wounded in action at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; brevet brigadier general, U.S.V., June 15, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the Shenandoah Valley, Va.; mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 7, 1865; captain, 2d Independent Company, March 22, 1864; lieutenant colonel and Q.M., 1st Brigade, Oct. 31, 1879; lieutenant colonel and I.G., 1st Brigade, June 6, 1882; brigadier general and I.G., Governor's staff, Jan. 1, 1885, to Jan. 1, 1887; brigadier general and Q.M.G., Governor's staff, July 1, 1895; honorably discharged Jan. 20, 1897; brigadier general and Q.M.G., Governor's staff, Jan. 1, 1901; retired with rank of major general April 13, 1911.

Comdr. Walter J. Sears, U.S.N., died on Saturday, April 12, 1913, at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y. He had been in failing health for some months, but kept at his duties until a few days before his death. Commander Sears was well known in the Service, where he had made a record as a highly efficient officer, devoted to his work and master of every detail. This punctilious care led to his performing much duty as judge advocate while he was in the lower grades. He entered the Naval Academy in 1875, graduating with credit in 1879. He went through the period of stagnation in promotion which followed, giving much attention to coast survey work, when he was in command of the Eagle. He enjoyed executive work, and for a long time alternated receiving ship with sea duty. His last sea duty was as executive officer of the Colorado, from which he retired by voluntary application in 1905. He continued on duty for a time, however, as inspector of torpedoes and of materials. In 1908 he was appointed Superintendent of the Municipal Ferries of New York city, for which his naval training and experience had well equipped him. He gave to this work the same painstaking care and ability which had marked his naval career, with marked benefit to the city. The service was improved, discipline strengthened and expenses reduced. Commander Sears came from an old New England family, dating back to Colonial days, of which he was quite proud, and he was a very active member of the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution. After the war with Spain he was the moving spirit in the organization of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War. The funeral services were held in New York city on April 15, and were attended by a large concourse of friends. The service was conducted by Chaplain Walter G. Isaacs, U.S.N., and the honorary pallbearers were Justice Vernon H. Davis, of the Supreme Court of New York; Admiral A. B. Speyers, U.S.N., Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., Deputy Commissioners B. F. Cresson and W. J. Barney, of the Dock Department of New York; Capt. C. A. Carr, U.S.N., Comdr. J. D. J. Kelley, U.S.N., retired, and Mr. E. F. Albee. Commander Sears leaves a widow.

Col. William H. Miller, U.S.A., retired, died at the General Memorial Hospital, New York city, April 11, 1913. He was born in Alabama Jan. 21, 1849, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in 1872, and promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 1st Cavalry. He served on the frontier at Camp Warner, Ore., to December, 1872, then took part in the Modoc expedition, and was on scouting duty to July, 1873. He served in the West at various points in Washington, Idaho, California and Montana until October, 1887, when he was granted sick leave. During his long service in the West he also took

part in the Nez Percés expedition in 1877, and was on the Bannock campaign of 1878. He received the brevet of first lieutenant Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians at the Lava Beds, Cal., in 1873, and for gallant and meritorious conduct during the Modoc war. He was appointed captain in the Q.M.D. Sept. 4, 1890, and in 1898 was appointed major and Q.M. of Volunteers. He was promoted major, U.S.A., Aug. 12, 1900, and lieutenant colonel, D.Q.M., Aug. 15, 1903, and colonel Oct. 31, 1909. His last assignment to duty was at Seattle, Wash. Colonel Miller was retired for age Jan. 31, 1913, his retirement being the first for age of the present year.

Capt. Marion M. Weeks, U.S.A., retired, died at Los Angeles, Cal., April 8, 1913. He was a son of the late Gen. George H. Weeks, U.S.A., and Laura Babbitt Weeks, and brother of Capt. George McD. Weeks, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Adrian S. Polhemus. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Ida P. Weeks. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery. Captain Weeks was born in Washington, D.C., Nov. 26, 1875, and entered the Army Sept. 9, 1898, as a second lieutenant in the 21st Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant, 11th Infantry, in 1899, and was transferred to the 21st Infantry in 1900. He was promoted a captain, 5th Infantry, in 1905, and was transferred to the 9th Infantry in April, 1907. He was retired Feb. 2, 1910, for disability incident to the Service. Captain Weeks, among other duties, served in the Boxer rebellion, under General Chaffee, and was severely wounded at Tien-tsin. He also served in the Philippines. "He came to Los Angeles," says the Los Angeles Times, "accompanied by his wife and stepson, to make his home, and soon became the center of a large group of Army people, who admired him for his record as a soldier and his qualities as a gentleman. The richness of his Chinese trophies made his home one of the unique salons of the city. His remains will be taken April 11 to Washington, D.C., to rest beside the body of his father in Arlington Cemetery."

Chief Engr. Isaac R. McNary, U.S.N., retired, died at Atlantic City, N.J., April 17, 1913. He was born in New York March 25, 1838, and entered the naval service as a third assistant engineer May 13, 1861. During the Civil War he served on board of the Colorado from June, 1861, to June, 1862; on the Housatonic from July, 1862, to January, 1863; on the Nantucket and Flag from February, 1863, to March, 1865, and on special duty from March, 1865, to the close of the war. He was promoted to second assistant engineer Feb. 19, 1863; to first assistant engineer Jan. 1, 1865, and to chief engineer Dec. 14, 1878. During the period from November, 1893, to April, 1894, he was on duty at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., this being his last active duty. He was transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy Sept. 11, 1894, on account of incapacity resulting from an incident of the Service, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1453 of the Revised Statutes. He was advanced to the grade of chief engineer with the rank of captain on the retired list June 29, 1906, in recognition of his Civil War service, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved that date.

Mrs. Sue Pomp Clemens, wife of Maurice Clemens, of Easton, Pa., and sister of Mrs. E. J. McClernand, wife of General McClernand, U.S.A., died at New York city April 10.

Mr. J. T. Long, brother of the wife of Capt. D. P. Quinlan, U.S.A., died at Hollywood City, Cal., April 8, 1913.

Mrs. Ella Sherwood Nutz, sister of Lieut. John W. Sherwood, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., April 1, 1913.

Mrs. Jane B. C. Hawkins, wife of Gen. John P. Hawkins, U.S.A., and daughter of the late Gen. H. K. Craig, U.S.A., died at Indianapolis, Ind., April 13, 1913.

Mr. Lawrence Butz, ex-Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, and father of Mrs. R. W. Plummer, wife of Surg. R. W. Plummer, U.S.N., died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, 1913.

Charlotte E. Hobley, widow of Jesse C. Hobley and mother of Lieut. Alfred H. Hobley, U.S.A., died at her home in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Friday, April 11, 1913.

Mrs. M. A. Willing, mother of Capt. Wildurr Willing, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died at Hazelhurst, Miss., April 1, 1913.

While on a visit to inspect his summer home near Seabright, N.J., April 11, 1913, Oliver Hazard Perry was seized with an attack of acute indigestion and died in a short while. Mr. Perry, who was seventy years of age, was a direct descendant of Commodore Perry, who played a prominent part in the War of 1812, and a great-grandson of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. Mr. Perry was an hereditary member of the Veteran Corps of Artillery of New York. Capt. Charles Elliot Warren, adjutant of the corps, in commenting on his death in orders says: "His death removes one of the distinguished members of this organization, one who was always loyal and devoted to its best interests. The purity and dignity of his character, and his modesty and charming social qualities, endeared him to his comrades. His death is universally lamented by all who were honored by his friendship, and his memory will long be cherished with love and respect by the officers and members of the Veteran Corps of Artillery." Members of the corps attended the funeral services at St. James's Church, Elmhurst, Long Island, N.Y., April 14. The Artillery Service Detachment, with field music, paraded as escort to the remains.

The remains of Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, U.S.A., who died at Tucson, Ariz., March 30, 1913, as noted in our issue of April 12, page 987, were buried with military honors at the Presidio of San Francisco. The funeral services were held from the late family home, 876 East University avenue, Tucson. The funeral cortege to the station included an escort of sixteen picked men from the University Cadet Company, of which the late Captain Powell was commandant, the entire cadet company of the university numbering seventy-five men, and an escort of Elks from the Tucson lodge, of which the deceased was a member. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. W. J. Dixon, rector of Grace Episcopal Church. The pallbearers were officers, and included Major Grossetta, Lieutenant La Tourrette, Captain Brewer, Captain Halbert, Lieutenant Jackson, Lieutenant Mack, Lieutenant Jones and Lieutenant Lindsey, of the university cadets. Capt. George P. White, 9th U.S. Cav., had charge of the funeral services. Captain Powell leaves a wife, who accompanied the remains to San Francisco.

Mr. Kenyon Griswold Viele, father of Mrs. Arthur P. S. Hyde, wife of Captain Hyde, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at New York city April 7, 1913, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was a nephew of the late Brig. Gen. Egbert L. Viele, U.S.V., and cousin of Brig. Gen. Charles D. Viele, U.S.A., retired.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Madame Wrightson, who has been the house guest of Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, of Fort Clark, Texas, has returned to her home in Madison, Wis.

A daughter, Elizabeth Veazey Strong, was born at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, April 10, 1913, to Lieut. G. V. Strong, 6th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Strong.

Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Merriam, C.A.C., with their two children reached New York city on April 10 in the Cedric, of the White Star Line, from Naples, Italy.

Major Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., is still in California, the guest of his son, Capt. Henry C. Merriam, and will return to his home in Washington, D.C., first week in May.

Capt. F. M. Bennett, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Mare Island, Cal., as captain of the yard there, has been assigned to duty as commandant, relieving Capt. H. T. Mayo.

Mrs. Margaret L. Larke, widow of Lieut. Alured Larke, U.S.A., who has been spending the past winter in Pasadena, Cal., expects to return home to Buffalo, N.Y., in June.

Mrs. N. N. Clements, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, at Fort Clark, Texas. A number of dinners are being given in Mrs. Clements' honor.

Capt. Henry M. Merriam, C.A.C., and Mrs. Merriam, maid and children are at the Raleigh, Washington, D.C., for a few days, en route to his station in Maine, having just returned from Europe.

Col. William R. Hamilton, U.S.A., retired, on leaving the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., will go to Milwaukee, Wis., to visit his daughter, Mrs. Grace Frackleton, at 291 Pleasant street.

Mrs. Stanley Koch is in St. John's Hospital, Leavenworth, recovering from an operation for appendicitis. During her convalescence she will be with her parents, Major and Mrs. McClure, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., until recently commander of the Pacific Fleet, arrived at San Diego, Cal., April 11, a passenger on the cruiser Colorado from Mazatlan. He was cheered as he was rowed ashore.

The acceptance by President Wilson of the presidency of the American Red Cross was announced on April 12 by Miss Mabel Boardman, executive head of the society. This acceptance is in accordance with the practice of preceding Presidents.

Rear Admiral A. Ross, U.S.N., will sail from Manila for Peking, China, April 1, but will return to Nagasaki, Japan, and spend the months of April and May in Japan, cross to Korea, Mukden and Port Arthur. He will spend the months of June and July in China, and August in Siam and Java.

Col. Charles L. Phillips, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who has been on duty at Fort Screven, Ga., has been ordered to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to command that post and the coast defenses of San Francisco. Col. Willoughby Walke goes from Fort Strong, Mass., to Fort Screven to command that post and the coast defenses of Savannah.

"The whole Army," says the New York Sun, "will applaud the President's nomination of Col. Hugh L. Scott to be brigadier general. There is not a braver, more competent and more indefatigable soldier in the Service, nor one more modest. Colonel Scott earned the promotion by his splendid work in the Sulu Archipelago years ago."

In commemoration of the life and work of the late Lieut. Col. John Shaw Billings, U.S.A., retired, late director of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, the trustees of the library have issued invitations to a meeting to be held at the library building, Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, on the afternoon of April 25.

Mrs. Christian, wife of Capt. John B. Christian, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., with her daughters, Frances and Alice, who have been attending the Convent School of Notre Dame de Leon at Antwerp, Belgium, for the past year, will return to the United States in time to sail on the June transport from San Francisco to join Captain Christian at Fort McKinley, P.I.

Rear Admiral James M. Forsyth, U.S.N., who resides at Shamokin, Pa., received word April 12 that a new Army and Navy garrison had been formed in West Philadelphia and that it had been named in his honor. The new post will be known as the James M. Forsyth Garrison No. 145, Army and Navy Union. "The distinguished Shamokinite," says the Shamokin Dispatch, "feels highly complimented over the recognition that has been accorded him."

The twenty-sixth annual dinner and meeting of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, will be held Saturday, April 19, in Boston. The meeting is scheduled for 10:30 a.m. at the Old South Meeting-house, while the annual dinner will be held at one o'clock at the American House. The after-dinner speakers include David L. Pierson, historian general of the national society; Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, Marshall P. Thompson and Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, Adjutant General of Massachusetts. General Reade's topic will be "The Value of Insignia."

For the benefit of the convalescents in Letterman General Hospital the 1st U.S. Cavalry gave an entertainment on April 10 at the post exchange. Those whose work was especially applauded were Burr McIntosh and Mrs. William H. White. Major H. C. Gavitt, chaplain, 1st Cav., directed all matters, assisted by Chaplains Randolph and Hillman. Miss Ida Warren, granddaughter of the late Gen. Joseph Warren Bell (colonel, 13th Illinois Cavalry), was assisted in receiving the guests by Mrs. Charles Constable. Mrs. and Miss Clark, clubwomen from town. The 1st Cavalry band, of course, came too, and all had a good time.

A monument to the late Major Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A., who was lost when the Titanic sank, will be dedicated May 30 in Arlington National Cemetery upon a spot Major Butt in 1903 selected for his burial place when he was depot quartermaster here and in direct charge of the cemetery. The monument will be a 12-foot granite Latin cross. It is to be erected by Major Butt's brothers. A portion of the inscription will read: "A devoted son and brother, an efficient officer, a loyal friend who, in death as in life, served faithfully God and humanity." A joint memorial to Major Butt and Frank D. Millet, the artist and member of the National Commission of Fine Arts, who also perished when the Titanic sank, is to be erected near the White House. It is to be a small ornamental fountain, containing a shaft with two classic figures in bas relief, one of chivalry, representing Major Butt, the other of art, representing Millet.

Major Francis L. V. Hoppin, N.G.N.Y., has been elected to the Board of Governors of the Aero Club of America.

A son, Richard Cockrell Loughborough, was born to the wife of Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, 13th U.S. Inf., at Manila, P.I., March 11, 1913.

An aviator's certificate has been issued to Lieut. Joseph D. Park, U.S.A., who passed the required tests recently at San Diego, Cal., in a Curtiss biplane.

Mrs. W. C. Wren, who has been spending the winter with her brother in Hollywood, Cal., has returned to her home, 422 Washington street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., and Mrs. Clover, who are now in California, will sail for Europe the latter part of May, accompanied by their two daughters.

Comdr. George W. Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams have recently returned to the Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, R.I., after a month's stay in Washington, D.C.

Miss Marie Stevens, daughter of Major Pierre C. Stevens, U.S.A., has returned to her home in Washington, D.C., after having spent several months in Boston studying music.

Mrs. Augustine Derby, of Rye, N.Y., is visiting her mother, Mrs. George Converse, widow of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., at her apartment at the Oakland, in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Robert L. Denig, wife of 1st Lieut. Robert L. Denig, U.S.M.C., has been visiting her mother, Mrs. C. A. E. King, in Baltimore, Md. She will spend the last part of May at Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. Hubbard, wife of Comdr. John F. Hubbard, U.S.N., and son, John F. Hubbard, jr., are the guests of Comdr. Howard Gage, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gage at the Naval Training Station at Newport, R.I.

Miss Feroline Perkins and Capt. Robert R. Wallach, U.S.A., whose engagement has been recently announced, were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair in Washington, D.C., on April 14.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fiske entertained at a dinner of ten covers at their apartment in Stoneleigh Court, in Washington, D.C., on April 9, in honor of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels.

Mrs. Edward Burr, wife of Colonel Burr, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., will entertain at an afternoon tea in honor of Mrs. Thomas M. Robins, wife of Captain Robins, U.S.A., on Saturday, April 19, at her apartment at the Marlborough, in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. L. H. Brereton, U.S.A., who escaped with slight injuries in the recent fatal aeroplane accident at San Diego, Cal., in which his companion, Lieut. Rex Chandler, was killed, has obtained an expert aviator's certificate from the Aero Club of America.

The christening of the infant son of Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., and Mrs. Winslow took place at St. Mary's Church, Newport, R.I., on April 8, the Rev. William Meenan, rector of the church, officiating. The child was named Arthur Winslow.

From Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Mrs. McRae writes that she did not recently entertain the five hundred club, as was reported by a correspondent. Mrs. McRae, being in mourning, is not a member of any card club this season, nor does she entertain. The club was entertained by Miss McRae.

Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson entertained at a dinner of twenty-eight covers in honor of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Josephus Daniels at their Sheridan Circle residence, in Washington, D.C., on April 15. Among those asked to meet them were Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wainwright, Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brownson, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Wilmer, Capt. Templin M. Potts, U.S.N., and Mrs. Potts, Capt. and Mme. Vassiliev, Miss Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Heathcoat Grant, Miss Sykes, Gen. Horace Porter.

The third annual reunion and banquet of the 30th U.S. Volunteer Infantry Veteran Association was held in the Burns Hotel, Detroit, Mich., April 3, Capt. F. D. Buckingham presiding. At the business meeting election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Capt. G. G. Scranton; vice-president, Lieut. W. R. Downey; second vice-president, A. Hutchinson; treasurer, Lieut. Daniel Wells; secretary, Lieut. E. L. Hamilton. The banquet hall was tastefully decorated with United States, Spanish and Filipino flags. Maps of the various provinces of the island of Luzon in which the 30th saw service were interspersed. The attendance was large and enthusiastic, a number of those present having journeyed a considerable distance to attend. After the banquet a camp fire was held and a general good time spent. In the Detroit Free Press of April 6 Will Levinton Comfort gave a review of the work of the 30th in the Philippines, quoting from the reports of General Schwan and Colonel Gardener to show the impression that the fighting qualities of the officers and men made upon their superiors. Capt. F. W. Ralston, H. S. Kerrick, John McBride, jr., and F. H. Burton, who served with the 30th, are now in the Regular Service. All these, with the exception of Captain Burton, who is in the Q.M. Corps, are attached to the Coast Artillery Corps. The regiment was recruited chiefly in Michigan and Illinois in 1899 for service in the Philippines.

"Fort Stevens, Ore.," writes a correspondent, "during Easter week was enlivened by several most pleasant social gatherings, making good cheer and brightness within, which even the unceasing rains could not dampen. On Thursday the afternoon bridge club met at Mrs. Turtle's. The ladies from Fort Columbia were not daunted by the heavy storm, which made the crossing of the river far from pleasant. The pretty candle-lamps were carried off by the highest score. Capt. and Mrs. Turtle were the hosts at a dinner Saturday night for Lieutenant Colonel Straub, Capt. and Mrs. Long, Capt. and Mrs. Macy, Lieut. and Mrs. Birdsell and Mrs. Thomas Turtle. The soft light of the red candles blended with the table decorations and added 'The glow, that slowly crimson'd all,' with charming effect. After dinner a merry game of 'auction' ended the evening's pleasure. April 5 a hop was given by the officers and ladies of the post. The large hall of the gymnasium was effectively and artistically decorated by a great variety of flags and evergreens, while at intervals white panels with odd and original designs in colors gave a novel and pleasing ornamentation. Sergeant Lichanski is to be congratulated for this tasteful work, of which he had charge. Post musicians furnished excellent dancing music, which was enjoyed until the wee, small hours. The guests were from Fort Columbia and Astoria. Refreshments were served at the end of the evening."

Lieut. Lucien Minor, U.S.N., is spending a leave at Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Clifton Comly has returned to 1409 N. Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, Ind., from Milton, Mass.

Capt. Samuel F. Dallam, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dallam entertained at an informal dance at Fort Adams, R.I., on April 12.

Capt. Edward E. Capehart, U.S.N., and Mrs. Capehart were among the dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on April 10.

The officers of the U.S.S. Mayflower entertained at a luncheon on board ship on Saturday, April 12, in honor of the Misses Wilson.

Lieut. Comdr. Dudley W. Knox, U.S.N., and Mrs. Knox have leased the Klett cottage in Kay street, Newport, R.I., for the summer.

Mrs. William P. Hall, wife of Brigadier General Hall, U.S.A., who has been visiting in Kentucky, returned last week to her home in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. I. Goodwin Hobbs, wife of Pay Director Hobbs, U.S.N., retired, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Gould, in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. John H. Magruder left Washington, D.C., on April 16 for Savannah, Ga., to be with her son, Ensign Holmes Magruder, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Petrel.

Med. Dir. David Kindelberger, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kindelberger, who have been staying at the Kaiserhof, in Berlin, left there April 9 and sailed for this country.

Mrs. Albert L. Mills, wife of Brigadier General Mills, U.S.A., was hostess at a bridge party of five tables, followed by a tea, at her K street residence, in Washington, D.C., on April 12.

Mrs. Bloedorn, wife of Asst. Surg. Walter A. Bloedorn, U.S.N., has recently returned to her home in Washington from Japan, and is at her residence, 2725 Thirteenth street.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Chadwick, who have been spending the winter in Europe, will return to this country in June and go to their summer home at Newport, R.I.

The engagement has been announced of Lieut. Joseph T. Clement, 9th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., to Miss Caroline Carruthers, of Newport, Ky. The wedding is expected to take place in June.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham, U.S.N., commander of the U.S.S. Scorpion, and Mrs. Upham have left Constantinople for Washington. Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley has relieved Lieutenant Commander Upham.

Capt. and Mrs. J. Hood, U.S.N., have been occupying their apartment at the Dresden, in Washington, during the past winter. Mrs. Hood has been seriously ill since autumn, and will be unable to take any part in social life this year.

Among the dinner hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on April 12, were Col. Edward Burr, U.S.A., and Mrs. Burr, Med. Dir. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Anderson and Paymr. John H. Merriam, U.S.N., and Mrs. Merriam.

A tablet in memory of the late Charles Emerson Hovey, Ensign, U.S.N., has recently been placed in St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N.H. Ensign Hovey was a son of the late Rev. Henry E. Hovey, for many years a rector of that church.

Brig. Gen. Butler D. Price, U.S.A., and Mrs. Price, who have been spending the winter in Italy, arrived in New York on April 10 on board the S.S. Cedric from Naples. Capt. Henry M. Merriam, C.A.C., U.S.A., was also a passenger on board the Cedric.

P.A. Surg. Wrey G. Farwell, U.S.N., was operated upon for appendicitis at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Tuesday, April 15. Mrs. Farwell will be at 583 Riverside Drive, New York, until Dr. Farwell can be moved to his quarters in the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Miss Sylvia Wilder, daughter of Col. Wilber E. Wilder, U.S.A., who has been the guest of Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., and Mrs. Chester at their K street residence, in Washington, D.C., for the past few weeks, will leave on April 20 for her home at "Willow-brooke," Auburn, N.Y.

Mrs. Ormond Lee Cox, wife of Lieutenant Cox, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon on Tuesday at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., for Mrs. Clayton R. Truesdale, vice-president general of the D.A.R. of Ohio; Mrs. George R. Zimmerman, Mrs. Frederick H. Dorr, also from Ohio, here for the D.A.R. convention, and Mrs. H. I. Cone, wife of Rear Admiral Cone, U.S.N.

Mrs. Henry Heistand entertained with a luncheon at her home in Washington, D.C., on Thursday last in honor of Mrs. Garrison, the wife of the Secretary of War. To meet Mrs. Garrison were Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe, Mrs. Michael V. Sheridan, Mrs. Robert K. Evans, Mrs. John Van R. Hoff, Mrs. A. C. Downing, Mrs. Atlee Pomerene, Mrs. John L. Chamberlain, Mrs. Vincent Kerens.

Mrs. Joseph Tracy, wife of Captain Tracy, C.A.C., U.S.A., who will leave Fort Adams, R.I., shortly to join Captain Tracy at his new post, Fort Dupont, Del., has been the recipient of many hospitalities planned in her honor. Capt. George T. Perkins, U.S.A., and Mrs. Perkins entertained at a dinner of twelve covers in her honor on April 11. Capt. Allen D. Raymond, U.S.A., and Mrs. Raymond also entertained at a lobster supper in her honor on Sunday night, April 13.

Surgeon Murphy, U.S.N., left the Great Lakes Naval Training Station April 15 for the training station at Norfolk, Va., where he is to introduce the Swedish system of physical training. This system of physical training, as inaugurated and conducted by the Surgeon at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station for the past three months, has produced a decided improvement in the physical condition of the enlisted personnel. An impetus was given athletics generally, and handball became a permanent athletic fixture.

Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Biddle entertained at dinner at the Commandant's house, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., on Monday evening, April 14, in honor of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Josephus Daniels. Their other guests were Senator Boies Penrose, Hon. Lemuel P. Padgett, chairman of the House Naval Committee, and Mrs. Padgett, Col. George Richards, U.S. M.C., and Mrs. Richards, Admiral Victor Blue, U.S.N., Miss Magruder and their daughter, Mrs. Jane Adger Izard.

The annual garden party of the Army Relief Society will take place at Governors Island on Thursday, May 22, 1913, from two o'clock to six p.m., under the auspices of Gen. and Mrs. Barry and the other officers and ladies of the garrison. There will be the usual military features

of entertainment and other attractions. The garden party committee is as follows: Mrs. Charles F. Roe, 35 East Thirty-seventh street, president Branch No. 1; Mrs. Francis M. Gibson, Park Avenue Hotel, chairman; Mrs. James N. Allison, 202 West 103d street, assistant chairman; Miss Harriet Center, 14 West Forty-eighth street. Tickets may be purchased from the committee members and also at Governors Island.

A very distinguished audience witnessed the performance of "Maid in Germany" given by the Mask and Wig Club of the University of Pennsylvania at the Belasco Theater in Washington, D.C., on April 14. Among those present were the Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall, Miss Eleanor Wilson, Dr. Cary Grayson, U.S.N., Commodore Richard G. Davenport, U.S.N., and Mrs. Davenport, the Misses Clover, daughters of Rear Admiral Richardson (Clover, U.S.N.; Miss Sylvia Wilder, Col. Thomas N. Wood, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Wood, Paymr. William A. Merritt, Mrs. Seth Ackley, widow of Rear Admiral Ackley, U.S.N.; Lieut. Col. Robert Craig, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Craig, Lieut. Charles K. Rockwell, U.S.A., and Capt. Louis M. Little, U.S.M.C.

The annual meeting of the Army and Navy Club of New York city will be held at the club house at eight o'clock p.m. on May 14, for the election of members to the Board of Governors. The following have been nominated: To serve three years until 1916—Brig. Gen. James B. Hickey, U.S.A., retired, Major Edwin W. Dayton, N.G.N.Y., Lieut. Comdr. Louis M. Josephthal, N.M.N.Y., Lieut. Comdr. Roland R. Riggs, U.S.N., retired, and Capt. Charles Curie, jr., N.G.N.Y.; to serve two years until 1915—Major Charles G. Dwyer, U.S.A., retired, Col. Garland N. Whistler, U.S.A., will deliver an address to the members of the club and their guests on Saturday, April 26, at 8:30 p.m. Subject: "Relation Between the Regular Army and the National Guard."

The late Professor Francis Lieber appears in the character of a poet in De Bow's Review for April, 1848, and a poetic prophet who sang of the coming Isthmus Canal. Dr. Lieber was a bit of a soldier, having been wounded at Namur when only fifteen years of age and fighting in the war of Grecian independence; he was noted as the editor of the Encyclopedia Americana; recognized as an authority on political economy, of which he was professor in the University of South Carolina and in Columbia University, New York, and he was the author of the war code for the American Army, "G.O. 100, Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field," which has been accepted as authority in the usages of civilized warfare. But as a poet the learned doctor is badly outclassed. He was the father of Brig. Gen. G. Norman Lieber, U.S.A., retired.

The annual meeting of the Maryland Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held in Baltimore, Md., May 1. The following officers have been nominated for the ensuing year: For commander, Lieut. Thomas L. Matthews, U.S.V.; for senior vice-commander, Lieut. M. H. Plunkett, U.S.N.; for junior vice-commander, Capt. John R. King, U.S.V.; for recorder, Lieut. Joseph J. Janney, U.S.V.; for registrar, Mr. C. Warner Stork; for treasurer, Capt. Francis M. Smith, U.S.V.; for chancellor, Mr. E. Edmunds Foster; for chaplain, Lieut. Benjamin B. Owens, U.S.V.; for the council, Capt. Henry P. Goddard, U.S.V., Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., Rear Admiral John D. Ford, U.S.N., Col. Benjamin F. Taylor, U.S.V., and Rear Admiral D. D. V. Stuart, U.S.N. The literary feature of the evening will be a paper by Companion Frederick T. Dorton, entitled, "An Unwritten Page from the History of International Meddling."

Resolutions of respect and love passed by members of the "Kettledrum" express the sentiment of all who knew Mrs. Amelia Gorgas, who was the mother of Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Chief Sanitary Officer on the Canal Zone, and who died recently at Tuscaloosa, Ala. These were the resolutions: "Mrs. Gorgas achieved supreme excellence in all the rare qualities that men and women most admire. Born and bred of the best of a gracious and unique civilization, her young womanhood, caught in the grip of a great revolution, was passed in days of storm and tragedy. The strength of her middle life was spent amid the passion of reconstruction and the rebuilding of the land she loved. Her mature years were devoted to an unselfish service to the young men of Alabama, who loved her with an unflinching devotion. Though Mrs. Gorgas lived far beyond the normal span of years that measure human life, she had no old age. Had she lived even another decade she would still have been young, for youth is a matter of the heart and of the purpose."

From Fort Totten, N.Y., a correspondent writes: "The winter and spring have been busy seasons at Fort Totten. Entertainments, meetings and lectures have followed each other in rapid succession. The Y.M.C.A., now in its twelfth year here, joined in with Chaplain Headley in the work, with splendid results. Chaplain Headley has done a great deal of good work in the short time that he has been at Fort Totten, and with the co-operation of the Y.M.C.A. has largely increased the attendance at chapel service. On Sunday nights a combined service is held, with the aid of moving pictures depicting Biblical scenes. The songs are thrown upon the curtain, the congregation singing from the curtain, and short talks on the subjects illustrated by the pictures are given. The entire service is interesting, instructive and uplifting. The attendance at these services is splendid. On two Wednesday evenings a month Chaplain Headley provides an excellent free entertainment, with pictures, music and other features. The Y.M.C.A. has provided a complete system of physical training, classes in which have been held each morning during the winter. In addition there have been Bible classes, song services, educational classes and many other features. The authorities have done everything possible to help make the work successful."

In the Knickerbocker Press of Albany, N.Y., of April 13, is an entire page devoted to the Army record of Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, U.S.A., with his picture. General Maus at present commands the 1st Brigade, with headquarters at Albany. The article, among other things, has this to say: "Brigadier General Maus did not reach his high position in the Army on a milk-and-honey-service diet. He has had a long field service record in the U.S. Army. He has fought for the flag from the time of Custer, when he was under the same commanding officer down through the years, rounding out his field service in the Philippine Islands. He has trailed the disloyal Indians of the West into their mountain fastnesses, and been successful at their own method of warfare. He has treaded the tropic jungles of Mexico, and braved the fire of the Mexican soldiery when his comrades and fellow officers fell around him, and he, as by the ministrations of some charm, escaped with riddled clothing only. He has commanded many scout detachments, the eyes of the Army. He has thwarted the savage hordes

of Mindanao, who murdered and mutilated his soldiery, and from whom he had personal narrow escapes. He was in Porto Rico during the campaign there, at Santiago, Cuba, when the last assault was made and the negotiations for peace were begun and concluded."

MOVEMENTS OF ARMY TRANSPORTS.

The Army transport Thomas arrived at Manila April 11, with twenty-eight officers, 419 casuals.

The first class passenger list of the U.S.A.T. Logan, sailing from San Francisco for Manila, P.I., and way ports, April 5, 1913, follows:

For Honolulu—Rear Admiral H. R. Stanford, U.S.N.; Major Wallace De Witt, Med. Corps, wife and son; Major Ralph Harrison, 4th Cav.; Capt. H. Tupe, 1st Inf., wife and daughter; Civil Engr. F. R. Harris, Capt. D. W. Chamberlain, 2d Inf.; Lieut. J. A. Higgins, 25th Inf., and wife; Lieut. L. O. Mathews, 2d Inf., wife and three children; W. A. Riggs, Hqs. Clerk, wife, child and mother-in-law; Perry Davis, Clerk, Q.M.C., and wife; F. J. Dougherty, Clerk, Q.M.C.; M. Spalding, Clerk, Immigration Service.

For Guam—Capt. William Brackett, U.S.M.C.; Asst. Dental Surg. J. L. Brown, U.S.N., wife and infant; Gun. G. W. Irwin, U.S.N.; J. Pette and J. A. Vick, pay passengers.

For Manila—Major Johnson Hagood, C.A.C., wife, three children and governess; Major L. S. Miller, Q.M.C.; Major R. M. Thornburgh, Med. Corps; Capt. E. D. Powers, Q.M.C., wife and two children; Capt. L. T. Hanson, Med. Corps, and wife; P.A. Surg. W. J. Zalesky, U.S.N., wife and two children; Capt. L. L. Smith, Med. Corps, and wife; P.A. Surg. F. B. W. Hough, U.S.N.; Capt. C. M. Spears, Phil. Scouts, and wife; Lieut. W. E. Gillmore, 28th Inf., wife and two children; Lieut. H. F. Lincoln, M.R.C.; Lieut. C. B. Townsend, P.S., and wife; Lieut. Mark D. Weed, Med. Corps, and wife; Lieut. P. W. Gibson, Med. Corps, and wife; Lieut. F. N. Chilton, Med. Corps, and wife; Lieut. J. H. Holland, Med. Corps, and wife; Lieut. L. A. Kefauver, wife, son and grandmother; Lieut. E. A. Perkins, U.S.M.C., and wife; Civil Engr. A. A. Baker, U.S.N., wife and child; Lieut. S. L. Kiser, P.S.; Lieut. Mert Proctor, 2d Field Art.; Asst. Dental Surg. M. Sanderson, U.S.A., wife and three children; Lieut. H. J. Castles, P.S., wife and two children; Asst. Surg. N. R. Sullivan, U.S.N.; 2d Lieut. E. L. Dyer, C.A.C., and wife; Lieut. John Magruder, 2d Field Art.; Asst. Dental Surg. J. A. Mahoney, U.S.N.; Lieut. S. S. DaCosta, P.S.; Mrs. P. D. Glassford, wife Lieut. S. S. DaCosta, and three children; Mrs. John Swift, wife chief gunner, U.S.N., and three children; Mrs. W. A. Glassford, wife Lieut. Col. Sig. Corps; D. A. Everts, clerk, Q.M.C.; C. H. Deitrick, clerk, Sig. Corps; Mrs. C. C. Mitchell, wife clerk, Ex. Bu., Manila, and two children; Mrs. J. M. Moore, wife foreman, Navy; Capt. R. A. D. Ford, Phil. Constab., wife and infant.

Second class were:

For Guam: Gun. Sergt. A. B. Hale, U.S.M.C., and wife.

For Honolulu—Mrs. Sadie Kolb, wife Sergt., 4th Cav.; Mrs. S. H. Black, wife Sergt., C.A.C.; C. N. Chubb, fam. L. Moore, chief Elec., U.S.N., wife two daughters and two grandsons; Mrs. J. G. Bye, wife Sergt. Major, 1st F.A.; Mrs. C. Acayan, wife of Private, band, 25th Inf.; Mrs. R. A. James, wife elec. worker, Q.M.C., and child; Mrs. H. J. Rath, wife Sergt., Q.M.C., and mother; Mrs. J. J. Hogan, wife Dr. Major, 4th Cav., and five children; Mrs. W. E. Bates, wife Chief Mach. Mate, U.S.N., and three children; John Lawless and Lewis West, plasterers, Q.M.C.; Mrs. H. Coleman, wife Musn., band, 25th Inf., and infant.

For Manila—Q.M. Sergt. B. F. Thomas, Q.M.C., and wife; nurse, with Surg. Zalesky, U.S.N.; Mrs. Frank Monroe, wife Sergt., C.A.C., and child.

Second class to Honolulu, thence first to Manila—Mrs. L. E. Perry, wife chief clerk Mu. Board, and child; F. M. James, Emp. Mun. Govt, P.I., wife and child; Mrs. Thomas J. Nihill, wife Ins. Emp.; Miss Ruby Gardner, fiancé Ins. Emp.

21ST INFANTRY NOTES.

The regimental dinner of officers of the 21st U.S. Infantry was held at Hotel Multnomah, Portland, Ore., April 10, and a right enjoyable event it proved. The program was as follows: Selection, 21st Infantry regimental orchestra; presiding officer, Col. George S. Young; "The Original Organization of the 21st Infantry, Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U.S.A.; Infantry song, 1st Lieut. John C. Fairfax; "The 21st Infantry in the Seventies," Hon. C. E. S. Wood; song, "Swivel Chair," 1st Lieut. Bernard Lentz; "The 21st Infantry To-day," Chaplain James Ossewaarde; song, "On the Road to San Roque," Capt. John H. Page, jr.; "The Future of the 21st Infantry," Lieut. Col. John F. Morrison; selection, 21st Infantry regimental orchestra; songs, etc., "Auld Lang Syne." Members present of the officers on duty with the regiment were the following: Col. George S. Young, Lieut. Col. John F. Morrison, Major Samuel E. Smiley, Major Wilson Chase, Chaplain James Ossewaarde, Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, Elmer W. Clark, Charles R. Howland, Carroll F. Armistead, Cromwell Stacey, Edgar A. Fry, George S. Tiffany, Allen Parker, Harry A. Hegeman, Lucius C. Bennett, John H. Page, jr., Cleland McLaughlin and Fred W. Bugbee; 1st Lieuts. Oliver P. Robinson, George C. Rockwell, Walter O. Boswell, John C. Fairfax, Rutherford S. Hartz, Robert T. Phinney, William R. Scott, John B. Richardson and Bernard Lentz; 2d Lieuts. Herbert L. Taylor, George M. Parker, Lester M. Wheeler, Harold H. Taintor, William H. Gill, Lee H. Stewart, Robert T. Snow, Frank V. Schneider, Gustav J. Gonser, Frank J. Riley, Francis B. Mallon and Clarence M. Dodson. Members of the 21st Infantry mess not with the regiment were: Col. Charles A. Williams, Lieut. Col. Charles R. Noyes, Majors Abraham P. Buffington, Almon L. Parmenter, Harry H. Leonhaeuser, Lutz Wahl, Stephen M. Hackney, Tredwell W. Moore, Edward W. McCaskey, George Palmer, Herman Hall, Robert W. Rose, Henry T. Ferguson and William M. Morrow; Capt. George E. Ball, Celwyn E. Hampton, William P. Kitts, Ferdinando W. Kobbe, Walter B. McCaskey, Philip Powers, George D. Freeman, Thomas L. Brewer, Chase Doster, Robert M. Brambila, Walter C. Sweeney, Chauncey B. Humphrey, Edmund S. Sayer, jr., and Ward Dabney; 1st Lieuts. Joseph W. Ware, James B. Woolnough, Ben F. Ristine, Manfred Lanza, David P. Wood, John S. Davis, Hugo D. Schultz, Thomas N. Gimperling, Harry L. Jordan, Homer N. Preston, Ralph R. Glass, James M. Hobson,

Hiram M. Cooper, James G. Boswell, Benjamin E. Gray, Wiley E. Dawson and E. Llewellyn Bull; 2d Lieuts. Walter R. Taliaferro, Parker C. Kalkoff, Frederick Uhl, Roger H. Williams, Jasper Davies and Alfred J. Betcher. Soon after the arrival of the 21st U.S. Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., a new plan was adopted for conducting the social, educational and religious work among the enlisted men of the garrison. The work was divided into five departments and conducted, with the approval of Col. George S. Young, under the supervision of the chaplain assisted by an advisory board of non-coms. and by a committee for each of the five departments—the social, educational, religious, enlisted men's dances and special entertainments. All men contributing ten cents a month constituted the organization known as "The Soldiers' Fraternal League." The special entertainment committee was appointed particularly to take up the work of moving picture entertainments. This work was not carried out, as the request to have the hall wired for stereopticon and other picture work did not come back approved. The request was made July 10, 1912, and has not been heard from since. The average attendance at the services held by the religious work committee during the last six months of cold weather was 104. The committee obtained the active co-operation of practically all the ten city churches, pastors frequently exchanging pulpits with the regimental chaplain, the Rev. James Ossewaarde. Many enlisted men have become identified with the churches in Vancouver. "A spirit of Christian unity has been fostered, prejudice against the uniform has largely changed to respect for the uniform, and a splendid spirit of good-will and helpfulness has thus been established between the Christian public and the men under arms," writes Chaplain Ossewaarde. The social committee purchased an equipment for refreshment socials and arranged a series of refreshment socials held once a month, at each of which about two hundred persons were present. The educational committee established an independent library with a magazine exchange and conducted a singing class with a paid instructor. The hop committee had charge of the hops which were given in the post gymnasium from two to five times a month. Practically all the expenses have been defrayed by the ten cent monthly contribution.

FORT TERRY SONG.

At Fort Terry, N.Y., on April 14, a dinner was held at which the coast defense commander was present. A correspondent writes: "He ordered his local poet laureate to provide Fort Terry with a song. Said poet laureate is in a state of nervous prostration, but his kind friends contribute a substitute until he recovers." Following are some of the verses, sung to the air "Kingdom Coming":

Say, folkses, have you seen Fort Terry?
It is somewhere on the map,
A-spreadin' all o'er old Plum Island,
In the hollow of Fortune's lap.
And there's New York way up the river,
Where the dry Manhattans grow;
If you want to find the land of Glory,
Why you haven't far to go.

It's three miles one way, two feet tother;
And the wind blows night and day;
You spread your sails and say God bless us!
When you want to sail away.
The tide's awry; the boat keeps rocking,
When you have to go to town;
You gasp "Good-bye" to your last night's dinner
When the good old ship slides down.

We've got a crowd that keeps things going
In a social way, you bet!
The rain just comes to keep things growing,
But the ground ain't all that's wet.
We roll the balls and hit the heater;
And the movies thrice a week;
We don't care a hang for all the weather—but
Let our actions speak.

Then here's to us, ha! ha!
And here's to you, ho! ho!
You'll find us merry,
If you come to Terry;
It's a way we have, you know.

LOW DEATH RATE ON THE ISTHMUS.

Low water mark in the death rate among the employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission was reached in 1912, according to the report of Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Chief Sanitary Officer of the Zone, for last year. It was only 9.18, or nearly two points lower than the fine figure of 1911, and a tremendous reduction from the 41.73 rate of 1906. This record rate of 1912 was made, too, with the largest force ever employed—50,893, the next nearest being the 50,802 of 1910, when the death rate was 10.98. The death rates by years have been: 1904, 13.26; 1905, 25.86; 1906, 41.73; 1907, 28.74; 1908, 13.01; 1909, 10.64; 1910, 10.98; 1911, 11.02; 1912, 9.18. The report of Colonel Gorgas says: "The death rate among our white employees from the United States from disease was 3.25 per thousand, while the total death rate for the year for this class of employees was 5.52, as against 5.14 per thousand in 1911. If we include American women and children, it will raise the death rate of Americans from disease to 4.22. Including in the above figures the officers and men of the U.S. Army and Marine Corps stationed on the Canal Zone and their families, the death rate from disease is lowered to 3.86 per thousand. The death rate from disease in our Army for the calendar year 1911 was 2.66 per thousand." Considering the death rate of the total population, including the cities of Panama and Colon and the Canal Zone, the rate per thousand was 20.49, which also is the lowest rate reached in that computation since 1905. The improved conditions as regards malaria are shown by the admission rate per thousand, which was only 110 in 1912, as against 184 in 1911, 187 in 1910, and 282 in 1909, and the 125 of 1904, when the number of employees was only 6,213. There is so close a connection between malaria and the use of quinine that it is instructive to note the figures in the report as to the quinine dispensed. In 1912 there were issued 1,471.17 pounds of quinine, which gives a monthly average of 122.60 pounds. Deaths among our employees from the other principal diseases were as follows: Abscess of liver, 4; nephritis, acute and chronic, 36; from all forms of tuberculosis, 70; leaving 126 deaths among employees from all other diseases, and 143 deaths from external violence. The average number of white women and children on the Isthmus in the year was 4,502, and the death rate from disease among these was 5.55 per 1,000. Out of a total population of 146,510 in the cities of Panama and Colon and the Canal Zone the deaths in the year were 3,002,

the average per thousand being 20.49. The annual death rate from disease per thousand for the 38,340 colored employees was 6.94, while the rate for the 12,553 white employees was 4.62. One method of getting the better of the disease-breeding mosquito on the Zone is to stain the insects and then note where they are caught, for the purpose of determining their power of flight. Some of those marked were taken six thousand feet from the place where they were liberated.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.
Assistant Secretary of War—Henry C. Breckinridge.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

LATE ORDERS.

Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Lewis, A.G., adjutant, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, will proceed to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (April 3, S.D.)
First Lieut. Innes P. Swift, 2d Cav., Shafter, Texas, will, upon return to duty of Capt. Marion C. Raynor, 2d Cav., proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for transfer to and duty with a troop at that station. (April 3, S.D.)
A. G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Bliss, Texas, April 9, 1913. Detail: Col. Robert D. Read, Cav.; Capt. Charles W. Fenton, Capt. Roger S. Fitch, 1st Lieut. Raymond S. Bamberger, 1st Lieut. John A. Barry, 2d Lieut. Edwin V. Sumner, jr., Francis R. Hunter, George H. Brett and James S. Mooney, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Edward R. Coppock, 2d Cav., judge advocate. (April 3, S.D.)
Leave one month to 2d Lieut. Claude DeB. Hunt, 13th Cav., Hachita, N.M.
Troop G, 14th Cav., now in field at Marfa, Texas, will stand relieved from further duty in Big Bend district of Rio Grande and will proceed by rail to Spofford, Texas, and thence by marching to its station at Fort Clark, Texas. (April 5, S.D.)
Capt. George P. White, 9th Cav., Douglas, Ariz., will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for treatment. (April 6, S.D.)
First Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, 14th Cav., now at Fort Clark, Texas, will join his troop at Marathon, Texas. (April 7, S.D.)
Troop G, 14th Cav., fully equipped for the field for permanent camp will proceed by rail from Fort Clark to Sam Fordyce, Texas, for patrol duty on the Mexican border. First Lieut. John W. Meehan, Med. Corps, will join the troop at San Antonio, Texas, for duty with it in the field. (April 7, S.D.)

S.O. APRIL 17, 1913, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. William M. Rose, C.A.C., from duty on the staff of the C.O., coast defenses of Baltimore, to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty on the staff of the commanding officer, coast defense of Chesapeake Bay, assistant to the quartermaster.
First Lieut. John B. Corby, 25th Inf., recruiting office, from temporary duty at Pittsburgh, Pa., to his station at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
So much of S.O. 61, March 15, 1913, War D., as relates to Capt. Richard C. Moore, C.E., is revoked.
So much of S.O. 61, March 15, 1913, War D., as directs Capt. Theodore H. Dillon, C.E., to proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., is revoked. Captain Dillon will await orders at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Capt. Walter V. Cotchett, 4th Field Art., from assignment to that regiment and attached to the 6th Field Artillery, Texas, to attend camp of instruction, Militia Cavalry officers of the 7th and 8th Cavalry Districts, of the Militia at that post May 12 to 23, 1913, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station, Denver, Colo.
First Lieut. John J. Burleigh, Inf., assigned to the 3d Infantry.
Leave for seven days to Capt. William H. Clopton, jr., 13th Cav.
Leave for ten days granted 1st Lieut. George I. Gunckel, dental surgeon.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 12, 1913.
Member of the Mississippi River Commission.
Col. Lansing H. Beach, C.E., for appointment as member of the Mississippi River Commission, vice Col. William T. Russell, C.E., to be relieved.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.
General Officer.
Col. Hugh L. Scott, 3d Cav., to be brigadier general from March 23, 1913, vice Steever, retired March 22, 1913.
Cavalry Arm.
To be second lieutenants with rank from March 25, 1913.
Harold M. Clark, Cal.; Clarence F. Ellefson, Wis.; Harold Thompson, Wash.; Richard B. Barnitz, Texas; Raymond Morris, D.C.
Field Artillery Arm.
Howard Eager, of Maine, to be second lieutenant, with rank from March 25, 1913.
Infantry Arm.
To be second lieutenants with rank from March 25, 1913.
John C. P. Bartholf, New York; James P. Cole, La.; Robert H. Barrett, Va.; Ernest J. Carr, Minn.; Patrick J. Hurley, N.H.; Colin K. Lee, Mo.; Donald R. McMillen, Pa.; Hugh B. Keen, Va.; Ora M. Baldinger, Va.
Chaplain.
Rev. William R. Arnold, of Indiana, to be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant from April 8, 1913, vice Chaplain Edward R. Chase, 13th Inf., who died Dec. 26, 1912.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Signal Corps.
Major George O. Squier, S.O., to be lieutenant colonel from March 17, 1913, vice Greene, retired March 16, 1913.
Capt. Walter L. Clarke, S.O., to be major from March 17, 1913, vice Squier, promoted.
Cavalry Arm.
Capt. Lawrence J. Fleming, 6th Cav., to be major from March 16, 1913, vice Farber, 8th Cav., retired March 15, 1913.
First Lieut. William E. W. MacKinlay, 11th Cav., to be captain March 16, 1913, vice Fleming, 6th Cav., promoted.
First Lieut. Gordon Johnston, 15th Cav., to be captain March 27, 1913, vice Hickman, 1st Cav., detailed in the Signal Corps on that date.
Second Lieut. Verne R. Bell, 1st Cav., to be first lieutenant March 16, 1913, vice MacKinlay, 11th Cav., promoted.
Second Lieut. Henry W. Baird, 5th Cav., to be first lieutenant March 27, 1913, vice Johnston, 15th Cav., promoted.
Field Artillery Arm.
Lieut. Col. Lucien G. Berry, 4th Field Artillery, to be colonel March 16, 1913, vice Dyer, 4th Field Art., retired March 15, 1913.
Major William Lassiter, Field Art., unassigned, to be lieutenant colonel March 16, 1913, vice Berry, 4th Field Art., promoted.
Capt. Manus McCloskey, 3d Field Art., to be major March 16, 1913, vice Farr, 5th Field Art., detached from his proper command.
Charles Dudley Daly, late second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant of Field Artillery from March 5, 1913.
Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Albert G. Jenkins, C.A.C., to be major March 7, 1913, vice Shipton, detached from his proper command. (This officer was nominated to the Senate March 10, 1913, for promotion with rank from March 2, 1913, and his nomination was confirmed March 15, 1913. This nomination is submitted for the purpose of correcting the date of rank of the nominee.)
Infantry Arm.
Lieut. Col. John S. Parke, Inf., unassigned, to be colonel April 4, 1913, vice Col. Samuel W. Dunning, Inf., unassigned, detached from his proper command.
Capt. Lewis S. Sorley, 14th Inf., to be major March 11, 1913, vice Morse, Inf., unassigned, promoted.
Capt. William M. Morrow, 5th Inf., to be major March 15, 1913, vice Holley, 11th Inf., retired March 14, 1913.
First Lieut. Ward Dabney, 21st Inf., to be captain March 16, 1913, vice Cranston, 6th Inf., resigned March 15, 1913.

First Lieut. Paul M. Goodrich, 11th Inf., to be captain March 19, 1913, vice Burt, 20th Inf., detailed in the Signal Corps.
First Lieut. Frank H. Kalde, 6th Inf., to be captain April 3, 1913, vice Saxton, 26th Inf., retired April 2, 1913.
First Lieut. William W. Taylor, jr., 12th Inf., to be captain April 5, 1913, vice Elliott, Inf., unassigned, retired April 4, 1913.
Second Lieut. Charles L. Wyman, 28th Inf., to be first lieutenant March 16, 1913, vice Dabney, 21st Inf., promoted.
Second Lieut. Edward H. Teall, 26th Inf., to be first lieutenant March 19, 1913, vice Goodrich, 11th Inf., promoted.
Second Lieut. John W. Lang, 9th Inf., to be first lieutenant April 3, 1913, vice Kalde, 6th Inf., promoted.
Second Lieut. George T. Everett, 15th Inf., to be first lieutenant April 5, 1913, vice Taylor, jr., 12th Inf., promoted.
Nominations sent to the Senate April 17, 1913.
To be Assistant Secretary of War, Henry S. Breckenridge of Kentucky.
To be colonel in the Medical Corps, Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy.
Major to be lieutenant colonel in the Medical Corps, Frederick P. Reynolds.
Captain to be major in the Medical Corps, James M. Phalen.
To be second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, Probationary 2d Lieut. Wistar M. Chubb, C.E.
Second lieutenant to be first lieutenant, Inf., Henry H. Arnold, 29th Inf.

BULLETIN 13, APRIL 2, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army for the month of March 1913, and of certain decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and of an opinion of the Attorney General.

BULLETIN NO. 11, MARCH 26, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Publishes acts of Congress.
I. An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for other purposes.
II. An Act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

G.O. 20, MARCH 19, 1913, WAR DEPT.

The introductory paragraph of G.O. 118, War D., June 15, 1909, relating to the organization of service school detachments, is amended by adding thereto the words, "except as specially provided for by law in the case of the Coast Artillery School," after the words, "no extra duty pay will be expended from funds appropriated for any of the service schools."
II. G.O. 73, War D., 1907, as amended by Par. I., G.O. 51, War D., 1909, and by Par. II., G.O. 145, War D., 1909, is rescinded.
III. Announces allowances of reconnaissance instruments, to be issued by the Engineer Department.
IV. Par. II., G.O. 165, War D., Oct. 7, 1905, is amended to read as follows:
II. Commanding officers of seacoast fortifications will instruct masters of harbor boats subject to their orders and sentries on duty at docks to report promptly any vessel that is about to anchor in the vicinity of military cables and to warn the master of such vessel that he is endangering the cables and is liable to prosecution if any damage is done. Additional sentries will not be posted for this purpose except when absolutely necessary.

G.O. 4, APRIL 1, 1913, WESTERN DEPT.

Announces the periods allotted for the training of the troops of the Mobile Army in this department: Garrison training, Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1913. Field training—April 1 to Oct. 31, 1913.

G.O. 19, APRIL 1, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Publishes instructions relating to the trials of enlisted men.

G.O. 21, APRIL 4, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Major Robert A. Brown, G.S., having reported, is announced as Chief of Staff of the Department.

[G.O. 7, series 1913, was the last issued from Headquarters Philippines Division.]

G.O. 1, FEB. 28, 1913, PHILIPPINES DEPT.

I.—On and after March 1, 1913, Camp Eldridge, Laguna, will cease to be attached to Fort William McKinley, Biazal, for purposes of quartermaster supply.
II.—Par. 11, G.O. 71, P.D., Oct. 14, 1909, is amended so as to direct that bandsmen of Philippine Scouts will not be required to attend more than two drills a week with their companies.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Col. William A. Mann, G.S., having reported this date, is announced as chief of staff of the 2d Division. (April 10, 2d Div.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Lieut. Col. David C. Shanks, I.G., having reported this date at these headquarters, is assigned to duty and announced as assistant to the inspector general of the department, with station in San Francisco, Cal. (April 3, Western Div.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESQUIRE, C. OF C.

Capt. C. H. Conrad, Q.M.C., is relieved from duty in the corps, May 18, 1913, and is assigned to the 15th Cavalry. (April 10, War D.)
Capt. Archie Miller, Q.M.C., will proceed to Front Royal, Va., and relieve Capt. C. H. Conrad. (April 10, War D.)
Leave one month, with permission to visit China and Japan, to Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, Q.M.C., effective on or about April 5, 1913. (Feb. 19, Phil. Dept.)
Leave ten days is granted Pay Clerk James R. Hezmalhalch, Q.M.C. (April 12, War D.)
The following named sergeants first class, Q.M. Corps, will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty: Samuel J. Doughty, Fort Barry, Cal.; Jacob A. Lambrecht, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (April 12, War D.)
Sergt. Lawrence Maydich, Q.M.C., Fort Ward, Wash., will be sent to recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., and on first available transport to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (April 10, War D.)
Sergt. James B. Shannon, Q.M.C., Fort Ward, Wash., will be sent to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty. (April 10, War D.)
The resignation of Pay Clerk William W. Cole, Q.M.O., has been accepted, to take effect June 1, 1913. (April 12, War D.)
Q.M. Sergt. M. H. De Graff, Q.M.C., to Gettysburg, Pa., in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg. (April 8, E.D.)
So much of Par. 3, S.O. 89, April 10, 1913, War D., as relates to Capt. Archie Miller, Q.M.C., is amended so as to direct Captain Miller upon arrival at Front Royal, Va., to report in person to the depot Q.M. for assignment to duty as his assistant. (April 14, War D.)
Q.M. Sergt. Frank A. Hall, Q.M.C., Fort Missoula, Mont., will be sent to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (April 14, War D.)
Sergt. 1st Class Robert G. Bagnall, Q.M.C., Fort Ward, Wash., will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there on the first available transport to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (April 14, War D.)
Q.M. Sergt. Herman T. Gladwin, Q.M.C., Galveston, Texas, will be directed to report to the C.O., Army transport Meade, Galveston, to relieve Q.M. Sergt. James P. Quinn, Q.M.C. Sergeant Quinn upon relief will be sent to the base hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for treatment. (April 16, War D.)
Sergt. 1st Class Dorsey L. Decker, Q.M.C., now at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., is assigned to duty at that post. (April 15, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE M. TORNEY, S.G.

Leave one month and twenty-seven days to Col. Harry O. Perley, M.C. (April 12, War D.)
Leave ten days, effective about April 9, 1913, is granted Col. L. Mervin Maus, M.C. (April 7, E.D.)
Capt. Clarence H. Connor, M.C., Fort Wood, N.Y., is de-

talled a member of the examining board at Fort Jay, N.Y., vice 1st Lieut. John J. Reddy, M.C., relieved. (April 5, E.D.)

First Lieut. Lauren S. Eckels, M.C., will proceed to Fort Williams, Maine, so as to arrive there April 21, 1913, for temporary duty during the absence of Major James Robb Church, M.C., on militia inspections. (April 8, E.D.)

Leave ten days to Major Chandler P. Robbins, M.C. (April 7, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Floyd Kramer, M.C., about April 4, 1913. (Feb. 25, Phil. Dept.)

Leave three months, upon his arrival in the United States, about May 15, 1913, is granted Capt. John W. Hanner, M.C. (April 16, War D.)

The retirement of Col. Louis A. La Garde, M.C., from active service on April 15, 1913, is announced. Colonel La Garde will proceed to his home. (April 15, War D.)

The leave granted Major James F. Hall, M.C., is extended two months. (April 15, War D.)

Capt. Clarence Le R. Cole, M.C., now on temporary duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, relieved further duty Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and with the 2d Division, and will report at Fort Sam Houston, for duty. (April 15, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Luke B. Peck, M.R.C., now at Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, is relieved from duty at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, and will proceed to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for duty. (Feb. 24, Phil. Dept.)

First Lieut. Donald P. McCord, M.R.C., Fort Screven, Ga., will proceed to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for temporary duty. (April 5, E.D.)

First Lieut. James S. Kennedy, M.R.C., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty. (April 3, E.D.)

Par. 2, S.O. 1, Phil. Dept., Feb. 15, 1913, relating to 1st Lieuts. Thomas S. Lowe and Edwin B. Maynard, M.R.C., is revoked. When their services are no longer required at Davao, Mindanao, the medical officers thereof will proceed to and take station as indicated below, reporting upon arrival to their respective commanding officers for duty: First Lieut. Thomas S. Lowe, M.R.C., to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao; 1st Lieut. Edwin B. Maynard, M.R.C., to Angur Barracks, Jolo. (Feb. 26, Phil. Dept.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Ernest C. A. Barber, H.C., now on furlough at the Arlington Hotel, San Francisco, will be discharged by purchase. (April 11, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Major Harley B. Ferguson, C.E., to New York city to attend a meeting on April 17, 1913, of the board of Engineer officers for raising the battleship Maine, of which he is a member. (April 10, War D.)

Major Curtis W. Ottwell, C.E., is relieved duty at Washington Barracks, D.C., and with the 1st Battalion of Engineers, about April 22, 1913; to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, take station for duty as chief engineer officer of Southern Department, relieving Lieut. Col. Charles S. Riché, C.E. (April 11, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his relief from his present duties, is granted Capt. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, Corps of Engrs. (April 16, War D.)

First Sergt. Louis Kalhoun, Co. E, 2d Battalion of Engrs., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 16, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. Horace W. Bivins, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will be sent to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for temporary duty until eligible for retirement. (April 12, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Frank W. Kettley, Fort Terry, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Riley, Kas., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Anthony Poyet, who upon relief will be sent to Fort Terry, N.Y., for duty. (April 10, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. William F. Gerth, Fort Greble, R.I., will be sent to Fort Moultrie, S.C., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Edward L. Sullivan, who will be sent to Fort Greble, R.I., for duty. (April 11, War D.)

Par. 17, S.O. 70, War D., April 2, 1913, is amended to read: Ord. Sergt. John M. Imman (appointed March 22, 1913, from first sergeant, 3d Company, C.A.C.), now at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Dade, Fla., to relieve Ord. Sergt. John P. Diehl. Sergeant Diehl upon relief will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (April 11, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Capt. Basil O. Lenoir, S.C., upon the return of the cable ship Burnside to Seattle, Wash., will, in addition to his other duties, assume the duties of officer in charge, Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, until further orders. (April 12, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Walter O. Collins, Co. F, Signal Corps, Angur Barracks, Jolo, will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (Feb. 19, Phil. Dept.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Second Lieut. Herbert M. Ostroski, 1st Cav., having joined his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, and being assigned to Troop F of the regiment stationed at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., will proceed to the latter post for duty with his troop. (April 5, Western Dept.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

First Lieut. Luther Felker, 2d Cav., now on leave, is detailed for general recruiting service, to take effect May 5, 1913. He will proceed at proper time to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (April 15, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

First Lieut. Leonard W. Prunty, 4th Cav., is appointed exchange officer, Cavalry-Artillery Exchange, vice Capt. Sherard Coleman, commissary, 4th Cav., hereby relieved. (April 1, 4th Cav.)

Leave seven days to 1st Lieut. Charles J. Naylor, 4th Cav., recruiting officer, about April 19, 1913. (April 14, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

The leave granted Capt. Freeborn P. Holcomb, 10th Cav., is further extended fifteen days. (April 9, E.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

COL. R. D. READ, ATTACHED.

Capt. S. A. Purviance, 2d Cav., is relieved from recruiting duty at Charlotte, N.C., and will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (April 12, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. EBEN SWIFT.

Chaplain William G. Stiverson, 8th Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. He will proceed to his home. (April 16, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

Capt. Frank Parker, 11th Cav., upon expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and report to C.O., 5th Cavalry, for duty with a troop. Captain Parker is designated as a member of the Cavalry Board appointed in Par. 11, S.O. 211, Sept. 7, 1912, War D., in addition to his troop duties, to take effect April 16, 1913. (April 10, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. H. G. SICKEL, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Sidney D. Maize, 12th Cav., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (April 10, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Second Lieut. Alexander H. Jones, 13th Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kas., and will join troop at Clint, Texas. (April 14, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

First Lieut. James H. Dickey, 15th Cav., from duty at Fort Meyer, Va., and join his troop at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (April 10, War D.)

Capt. Ben Lear, jr., 15th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.C. Corps, May 18, 1913, vice Capt. Casper H. Conrad, jr., Q.M.C., who is relieved from detail in that corps, May 17, 1913, and is assigned to the 15th Cavalry, May 18, 1913. Captain Lear will proceed to Fort Keogh, Mont., take station, and relieve Capt. Archie Miller, Q.M.C.,

of his duties at that place in time to enable him to comply with this order. Captain Miller will proceed to Fort Royal, Va., and relieve Captain Conrad, May 17, 1913. Captain Conrad will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for station and duty. He will be assigned to a troop by the commanding officer of the 15th Cavalry. (April 10, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Leave seven days to Major Manus McCloskey, 3d Field Art. (April 14, War D.)

Capt. Edward T. Donnelly, 3d Field Art., will proceed as soon as practicable to Fort Myer, Va., and take station at that post. He will be assigned to a battery of 3d Field Artillery there. (April 12, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Col. Charles L. Phillips, C.A.C., from command of Fort Screven, Ga., and of the Coast Defenses of Savannah, to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and assume command of that post and of the Coast Defenses of San Francisco. (April 14, War D.)

Col. Willoughby Walke, C.A.C., from the command of Fort Strong, Mass., to Fort Screven, Ga., and assume command of that post and of the Coast Defenses of Savannah. (April 14, War D.)

Leave twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Augustus Norton, C.A.C., Fort Stevens, Ore. (April 7, Western D.)

1st Lieut. Roy R. Lyon, C.A.C., relieved from duty on the Progressive Military Map upon completion of the work assigned him, and will report to post commander for duty. (April 8, E.D.)

Leave three months and twenty-three days to Capt. William H. Tobin, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (April 4, Western D.)

Leave two months, about May 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Cecil, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash. (April 5, Western D.)

1st Lieut. Maurice B. Willett, C.A.C., Fort Rosecrans, Cal., will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (April 7, Western D.)

Leave fifteen days, effective about April 22, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Ford, C.A.C. (April 4, E.D.)

The leave granted Capt. John B. Murphy, C.A.C., is extended seven days. (April 2, Western D.)

Leave twenty-one days, effective about April 14, 1913, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter K. Dunn, C.A.C. (April 7, E.D.)

Leave two months, to visit Japan and China, to Col. John W. Ruckman, C.A.C., about March 15, 1913. (Feb. 20, Phil. Dept.)

Capt. Francis W. Ralston, C.A.C., is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Staff, to take effect April 12, 1913, and will return to his proper station. (April 12, War D.)

1st Lieut. Robert N. Campbell, C.A.C., recently appointed from civil life, with rank from July 4, 1909, is assigned to the 18th Company. He will join company to which he is assigned on May 1, 1913. (April 14, War D.)

1st Lieut. Herbert H. Acheson, C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service at Albany, N.Y., relieving 1st Lieut. John J. Burleigh, Infantry, from further duty on recruiting service. (April 16, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Sidney S. Jordan, C.A.C., from Fort Terry, N.Y., to Fort Strong, Mass., and assume command of that post. (April 15, War D.)

Chief Musician Franz Winkler, 8th Band, Coast Art. Corps, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 15, War D.)

Engr. Harry B. Stillman, C.A.C., Fort Hancock, N.J., will be sent to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (April 12, War D.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Leave twenty days, effective about April 16, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Denham B. Crafton, 3d Inf. (April 9, E.D.)

Capt. George H. McMaster, 3d Inf., is appointed an acting Q.M. for the time he may remain on duty pertaining to flood relief work. (April 14, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

1st Lieut. Robert D. Goodwin, 4th Inf., relieved further treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will proceed via Omaha, Neb., to join regiment. (April 15, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave twenty days, effective upon completion of his examination for promotion, but to terminate not later than May 1, 1913, is granted 1st Lieut. Roscoe H. Hearn, 9th Inf. (April 7, E.D.)

Leave twenty-five days, effective upon completion of his examination for promotion, but to terminate not later than May 1, 1913, is granted 2d Lieut. John L. Jenkins, 9th Inf. (April 4, E.D.)

1st Lieut. Charles T. Smart, 9th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Charlotte, N.C., relieving Capt. Samuel A. Purviance, 2d Cav., who will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment. (April 12, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

Par. 15, S.O. 19, Jan. 23, 1913, War D., directing Capt. John S. Battle, 11th Inf., to sail for Manila, P.I., about May 5, 1913, is amended so as to direct that officer to sail about June 5, 1913. (April 11, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Leave two months, about June 1, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Alvan C. Gillem, jr., 12th Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (April 5, Western D.)

Leave one month and twenty days, about May 20, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Marion P. Vestal, 12th Inf. (April 4, Western D.)

First Sergt. Owen Murphy, Co. E, 12th Inf., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 11, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Par. 6, S.O. 35, Western D., Feb. 11, 1913, granting a leave for two months to 1st Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 14th Inf., is revoked. (April 7, Western D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 14th Inf., is extended one month and twenty days. (April 7, Western D.)

Leave twenty days on account of sickness to 2d Lieut. Wallace C. Philson, 14th Inf. (April 15, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Capt. John McAl. Palmer, 1st Lieut. Charles Abel and 2d Lieut. George T. Everett, 15th Inf., due to arrive in this department on the transport Sherman on or about March 4, 1913, will proceed by transport sailing from this port about March 15, 1913, to Nagasaki, Japan, and thence by commercial transportation to join that regiment. (Feb. 27, Phil. Dept.)

First Sergt. Walter R. Rice, Co. F, 15th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be retired. (April 15, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Leave four months, about April 10, to Capt. Mark Wheeler, 16th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (April 5, Western D.)

Leave three months, about Aug. 20, 1913, upon completion of target practice, with permission to visit the Panama Canal, granted 2d Lieut. Oliver S. McCleary, 16th Inf. (April 1, Western D.)

Lieut. Col. Chase W. Kennedy, 16th Inf., relieved duty with the 11th Infantry and will join his regiment. (April 15, War D.)

Col. Cornelius Gardener, 16th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and placed on unassigned list, May 4, 1913, and on or after that date will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. Leave from May 4 to and including Sept. 4, 1913, is granted Col. Cornelius Gardener, 16th Inf. (April 15, War D.)

Col. George Bell, jr., now attached to the 16th Infantry, is assigned to that regiment, to take effect May 4, 1913. (April 15, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick W. Boehen, 16th Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (April 15, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. Henry M. Bankhead and 2d Lieut. John H. Hester, 17th Inf., will proceed at once to Helena, Ark., and report to Major James E. Normoyle, Q.M.C., for duty under his direction pertaining to flood relief work. (April 14, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Leave one month, about April 10, to Col. James A. Irons, 20th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (April 4, Western D.)

First Lieut. Harry L. Jordan, 20th Inf., is relieved from his present duties and is detailed for duty at the U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. He will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report accordingly to the commandant of the prison. The travel directed is necessary in the military service. (April 16, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

First Lieut. Joseph A. Marmora, 25th Inf., is relieved from his present duties and will join his proper station. (April 14, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Leave fifteen days to 1st Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, 26th Inf. (April 14, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave one month to 2d Lieut. Charles W. Elliott, 28th Inf. (April 14, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. MCCLURE.

Second Lieut. Robert G. Sherrard, 30th Inf., Fort Liscomb, Alaska, will proceed at proper time to Seward, Alaska, to conduct examination of 1st Class Sergt. Ralph C. Vrooman, S.C., for promotion to master signal electrician, commencing with the examination on the morning of May 5, 1913. (April 7, Western D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. George Bell, jr., Infantry, from further duty at these headquarters and will comply with requirements of Par. 24, S.O. 65, War D., March 20, 1913. (April 2, War D.)

Col. Charles St. J. Chubb, Infantry, will proceed at once to Galveston, Texas, and assume command of the base and port of embarkation, relieving Col. Samuel W. Miller, Infantry, who will return to Fort Sill, Okla., and resume his duties at that post. So much of Par. 31, S.O. 72, March 23, 1913, War D., as directs Colonel Chubb to proceed to Texas City, Texas, and assume command of the 11th Infantry is revoked. (April 11, War D.)

Lieut. J. J. Burleigh, Infantry, is relieved from further recruiting duty. (April 16, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave four months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted 1st Lieut. Eacott B. Miller, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the department about June 15, 1913. (Feb. 26, Phil. Dept.)

Leave four months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted 2d Lieut. William P. Kelleher, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the department about June 15, 1913. (Feb. 25, Phil. Dept.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. William M. Black, C.E.; Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, G.S., and Major Charles P. Sumner, 3d Field Art., is appointed to meet at these headquarters April 9, 1913, for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the suitability of a certain tract of land in Eastern Pennsylvania for a Field Artillery range and other military purposes, to accomplish which the board will proceed to Pocono Summit, Pa., and other points in the vicinity as may be necessary. (April 7, E.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Robert U. Patterson, M.C.; Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton, C.A.C.; Clarence G. Bunker, C.A.C.; Robert M. Blanchard, M.C., and 1st Lieut. William C. Koenig, C.A.C., will meet April 29, 1913, at Fort Banks, Mass., for the mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the U.S.M.A. (April 15, War D.)

MILITARY ACADEMY DETACHMENT.

First Sergt. Victor Morganthaler, Military Academy Detachment of Engineers, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list and he will repair to his home. (April 14, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered:

Capt. Edgar T. Collins from the 6th Infantry to the 10th Infantry.

Capt. Lawrence D. Cabell from the 10th Infantry to the 6th Infantry.

Each of the officers named will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. Captain Collins will remain on duty with the 6th Infantry until June 15, 1913, when he will join the regiment to which he is transferred. Captain Cabell upon the expiration of his present leave will join regiment to which transferred. (April 15, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to July 1, 1913.

Transport	Leave	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at Manila
Logan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 1	14
Sherman	May 5	May 13	May 26	May 31	15
Thomas	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 1	14

Incoming.

Schedule to July 12, 1913.

Transport	Leave	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Thomas	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 4	May 12	24
Logan	May 15	May 20	June 3	June 13	23
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 4	July 12	24

Offices and Docks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—1st Lieut. W. W. Hicks, C.A.C. At Galveston, Texas.

LISCUM—In Shanghai.

LOGAN—Left San Francisco,

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 11, 1913.

Mrs. Cornelius Gardener gave a large and most attractive bridge party in honor of her mother, Mrs. Patton, at her quarters on Infantry Terrace Wednesday afternoon. Capt. and Mrs. Lull were dinner hosts Saturday evening at Fort Winfield Scott for Capt. and Mrs. Nones, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Miss Earle and Mr. Danforth. Bridge was played after dinner and red carnations were awarded as prizes. A large number of post people attended the hop at Angel Island last Saturday, going and returning on the General McDowell. Among them were Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Forsythe and Mrs. Keyes, Misses Sarita and Marguerite Van Vliet, Miss Margaret Knight, Miss Dorothy Rees, Miss Dorothy Lewis, Miss Ruth Brooks, Miss Lillian Hance, Miss Virginia Tobin, Lieut. J. W. Johnson, Sullivan, Hardigg, Lee, Nulsen, Pooks, Rogers, Cook, Bridger, Price, Brown, Messrs. Jack and O'Ferrall Knight, Cane and Stewart Van Vliet. Major and Mrs. Ashburn and Miss Virginia Tobin as guests, among whom were the Misses Van Vliet and their guests, Miss Anne Holt and Miss Margaret Center.

A delightful supper party was given by Mrs. Bevans and Miss Dorothy Bevans Sunday at Fort Mason for Mrs. Sheen, Misses Nannette Stockdale, Dorothy and Helen Rees, Sarita and Marguerite Van Vliet, Dorothy Lewis, Virginia Tobin, Price, Dorothy Forsythe, Sadie Murray, Margaret Knight, Ruth Brooks, Captain Longstreet, Lieutenants Lee, Price, Drollinger, Wood, Rogers, Sullivan, Cook, Munnikhuyzen, Pratt, Pooks, Hunter, Messrs. Jack and O'Ferrall Knight and Stewart and Cane Van Vliet. Supper was served at small tables and everyone had a thoroughly enjoyable time. After supper the guests were entertained with music. Col. and Mrs. Rees gave a farewell supper for Major and Mrs. Knowlton, and for Major and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Nones, Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Bixler, Lieutenants Vaughan, Riefkohl, Cramer, and Messrs. Hyde and Young. Mesdames Knowlton and Nones served and the table decorations were pink candles and sweet peas.

A large number of army people attended the polo tournament at San Mateo last Sunday, among them being Mrs. Keyes, Misses Sadie Murray, Margaret Knight, Dorothy Forsythe, Lieutenants Pratt, Lee, Cook, Munnikhuyzen and McCord. Major and Mrs. Hines entertained at dinner a week ago Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. White and Mrs. Kennedy. Capt. and Mrs. White were guests of honor at a card party given Thursday evening by Mrs. Kennedy, who had as her other guests Major and Mrs. Bennett, Major and Mrs. Hampton and Major and Mrs. Hines. Major and Mrs. Hampton gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Morris, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas and Capt. and Mrs. Richardson.

Mrs. Hampton expects another visit from Miss Taylor a week from Monday, and those who met her when she was here before are anticipating seeing her again with great pleasure. Major Sample has moved from Fort Miley into the Presidio. Miss Amy Gardener and Mrs. Patton left Monday for Los Angeles. The Five Hundred Club met Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Waldron at Fort Scott. Members of the club are Mesdames Wisser, Gardener, Rees, Van Vliet, Johnson, Waldron, Lull, Garry, Monroe, Kennedy, Connolly, Simonds, Guyer, Brooks, Robinson, Hampton and Richardson. Mrs. Bixler and Mrs. Hyde gave a beautifully appointed dinner Tuesday evening for Major and Mrs. J. L. Knowlton, Col. and Mrs. T. H. Rees and Capt. and Mrs. Nones. Mrs. Frederick Kellam was hostess at an attractive luncheon at her new home on Pacific avenue in honor of her niece, Miss Dorothy Allen; other guests were Misses McGregor, Clara Goodloe, Marian Mathien, Elizabeth Bull, Madge Wilson and Dorothy Rees.

Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins had as dinner guests preceding the Wednesday night hop Miss Anna Peters and Lieutenants Nulsen and Lee. Col. and Mrs. Finley also entertained at dinner for Miss Margaret Knight and Miss Peggy Nichols. The hop was well attended and a jolly one. Miss Virginia and Mr. Tobin gave an informal party Thursday evening for Miss Lisk. Dancing was enjoyed by Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Bodine, Miss Florence Livingston, Miss Dorothy Rees, Captain Keeling, Lieut. J. H. Johnson, Cramer, Riefkohl, Joubert and Thatcher. A delicious chafing-dish supper was served. Mrs. Sheen gave a beautiful card party Wednesday afternoon at Fort Miley for Mesdames Nones, Ashburn, Wertenbaker, Murphy, Wisser, Hampton, Boyer, Chappelle, Van Vliet, Von Schrader, Richardson and Miss Sarita Van Vliet. Mrs. Ashburn won as a prize a lamp shade. Mrs. Wertenbaker won rhinestone shoe buckles and Mrs. Murphy a parasol. Mrs. Bevans and Mrs. Richardson, as came in for tea, at which Mrs. Nones, Mrs. Morrow, Miss Dorothy Bevans and Miss Nannette Stockdale served. Lieut. Maurice B. Willett, C.A.C., stationed at Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, was admitted to the Letterman General Hospital, and Capt. William H. Jordan, Army Transport Service, has been relieved from treatment. Lieut. Herbert M. Ostroski, 1st Cav., has rejoined his regiment at the Presidio and is ordered to proceed to Fort Yellowstone and there take assignment with Troop F.

There was an entertainment at the Presidio post exchange Thursday night for the members of the troops of the 1st Cavalry that leave on the 15th for the Yosemite National Park. Addresses were made by Col. Cornelius Gardener, Colonel Finley and Chaplain H. M. Gavitt. Music was furnished by the Cavalry band, and among the singers of the evening was Mrs. W. H. White. Captain Nones, in command of the 25th Company, C.A.C., at Fort Miley, arranged an entertainment for his men Wednesday evening. It consisted of a moving picture show, under direction of Mr. Wilson, of the Y.M.C.A., followed by a dance.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 14, 1913.

Mrs. J. R. Lindsay, wife of Major Lindsay, and sons came Monday from Fort Snelling, Minn., for a visit of several weeks with Mrs. Lindsay's mother, Mrs. Charles Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davenport, of Atchison, Kas., and Mr. Joseph Norman, of Kansas City, Mo., were guests Sunday of Mrs. Norman, wife of the late Capt. Traber Norman. Capt. and Mrs. B. D. Fuliois, of this post, are now at the Hotel Galvez, Galveston, Texas. Capt. and Mrs. George E. Kumpel had as their guest Sunday Mrs. Kumpel's cousin, Mr. Thomas Fenlon, of Kansas City, Mo. Lieut. J. F. Richmond visited this post Sunday before joining his regiment, the 10th Cavalry, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Mrs. Alice McClaughry and children, who have been spending the winter with Major and Mrs. E. W. McClaughry, of the Federal Prison, left this week for their future home in Pontiac, Ill.

Friday evening Major M. J. McDonough entertained fifty guests, including the members of the class of the line and the instructors at a banquet in celebration of his promotion to his majority. First Lieut. R. H. Wilds, M.R.C., arrived Tuesday for station, and was assigned to quarters, 302-B Meade avenue. Mrs. C. M. Condon entertained Tuesday morning with a most delightful bridge party, followed by a luncheon, in honor of her mother, Mrs. M. D. O'Connell, of Washington, D.C. The guests included Mrs. T. H. Slavena, Mrs. W. P. Burnham, Mrs. Doran, Mrs. T. H. Slavena, Mrs. Paul T. Hayne, Jr., Mrs. W. E. Bowen, Mrs. F. L. Davidson, Mrs. G. B. Spaulding, Mrs. Wait Johnson, Mrs. D. W. Strong, Mrs. W. B. Scales, Mrs. Annesley, Mrs. Read, Mrs. W. N. Bishop, Mrs. E. D. Lysle, Mrs. C. R. Lloyd, Mrs. W. A. Kent, Mrs. W. H. McCracken, Mrs. E. B. Fuller and Mrs. G. G. Bailey.

Mrs. S. F. Neely returned Saturday from an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. Jesse Holmes, and Lieutenant Holmes, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Mrs. Wait C. Johnson entertained sixteen friends at bridge Wednesday afternoon as a pleasure for Mrs. M. B. McConnell, of Washington, D.C. The prizes were given to Mrs. Ezra Fuller, Mrs. W. N. Bishop, Mrs. D. W. Strong and Mrs. J. E. Stevens. Prof. B. E. Ebel and his class in sociology from Tabor College, Hillsboro, Kas., were visitors at this post Wednesday.

Col. and Mrs. H. O. Perley announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Maude Van Dyke, of Detroit, Mich., to Mr. Ignatius O'Brien, of Detroit. Capt. T. H. Dillon, C.E., came Thursday from Galveston, Texas, for a short stay, before

going to his new station at Chattanooga, Tenn. Lieut. Roy S. Brown, 1st Cav., guest of his parents in Minneapolis, Minn., for three weeks, visited friends here Thursday, en route to Yellowstone Park, his station in the future. Major and Mrs. W. T. Littlebrant, guests during the week of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, left Friday for San Francisco. Major Littlebrant will be in charge of the Yosemite National Park.

Capt. and Mrs. McCormack and son, Willard, attended the Harry Under matinee in Kansas City, Mo., Saturday. Mrs. T. H. Slavena entertained with a delightful luncheon Saturday in honor of Mr. M. B. McConnell, of Washington, D.C. The guests were Mesdames Daniel Cornman, J. E. Stephens, W. K. Taylor, William Burnham, Samuel Wilson and Frederick Anderson, of Rome, Ga.

Col. Tyree R. Rivers, 13th Cav., who arrived Sunday from the Philippines for a short visit with Mr. Thomas Fenlon at the Kansas Club, Kansas City, Mo., will spend Tuesday here, leaving the following day for his home in Washington, D.C. Lieut. J. H. Dickey is expected to arrive this week from Fort Myer, Va., for duty with the 15th Cavalry. A charming luncheon was given by Mrs. N. E. Walton Friday at her home in the city. The bridge prize was awarded to Mrs. Snead; other guests were Mrs. Elizabeth Cheevers and Mrs. W. K. Taylor. Misses Mary Fuller, Lottie Fuller and Lucile Matthews attended the bridge luncheon given by Mrs. J. Roy Neal Friday at her home in Kansas City, Mo., in honor of Miss Maude Biddle.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 15, 1913.

Mrs. and Miss Corbin, of Dayton, Ohio, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford Corbin. Capt. H. W. T. Eglin, commandant of Virginia Military Institute, and Mrs. Eglin were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. McKenny. Mrs. Corbin gave a tea Saturday in honor of Miss Corbin, to which all the young people of the post were invited. Mrs. Barnes served strawberry mousse and Mrs. Totten served punch. Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenny gave a dinner Saturday in honor of their house guests and for Capt. and Mrs. Richard Coke Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. James Totten, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carson, Miss Doane, of New Orleans, Lieut. Allen Kimberly. Tuesday Mrs. Marshall gave a large tea to which most of the people in the post were asked. Mrs. Totten poured tea, and Mrs. Pettus served an ice.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. James Williams was hostess at an elaborate tea for her guests, Miss Holt and Miss Clark. Mrs. C. C. Carter served an ice, and Mrs. Alston Hamilton poured tea. Among those who were there were Major and Mrs. William P. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick L. Buck, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Knight, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Reynolds, Lieut. and Mrs. Schraeder, Lieut. and Mrs. Gallup, Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart, Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart, Miss Reppenhagen, Miss Dorsey, Lieutenants Donovan, Strong, Ottosen, Lieut. and Mrs. Hotz, Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer, Lieut. and Mrs. Pirie.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hotz had dinner on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Knight and Lieut. Allen Kimberly. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. James Totten gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Pence, Major and Mrs. Williams, Major and Mrs. Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. Smart, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna. On the same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Mix gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Warren Newcomb, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick. Mrs. John G. Hotz gave a bridge luncheon Saturday for Mesdames Thomas Knox, Max De Mot, George A. Wildrick, Richard C. Marshall, John A. Pearson, Guy Mix and Bradley. Prizes were won by Mrs. Knox and Mrs. De Mot.

All the companies of the post are going through examinations for gunners.

A beautiful dinner was given by Mr. George F. Adams on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Harry C. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Mrs. Bradley. Another dinner was given at the Chamberlin on Sunday by Major and Mrs. Frederick Reynolds for Mrs. Childs, of San Francisco, Mrs. Borden, Lieutenant Borden, Captain McBride, Saturday Major and Mrs. William P. Pence gave a dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. A. Haynes and for Major and Mrs. Henry Pettus. Major and Mrs. Frederick Reynolds, Mrs. Childs, Comdr. and Mrs. Costa, Capt. Kenneth Masteller, Mrs. Holcombe and Lieutenant Holcombe gave a dinner on Sunday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Haynes, Major and Mrs. Alston Hamilton, Major and Mrs. William P. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell. Friday evening Miss Ann Brown Kimberly was hostess at a dance at the Sherwood Inn in honor of her guests, Miss Hall, of Elmira, N.Y., Miss Hunting and the Misses Oler, of Larchmont, N.Y. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray, Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Mix, Miss Ethel Pullman, Miss Bessie Kimberly and Lieutenant Quinton, Fitzgerald, Strong, Armstrong, Osborne, Borden, Spiller, Evans, Rogers, Messrs. James and John McMenamin.

Miss Florence Stewart, of Washington, D.C., guest of the Misses Kimberly, returned to her home on Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb, at the Chamberlin for two weeks, left for Boston on Sunday. Lieut. Allen Kimberly gave a club supper after hop Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. H. W. T. Eglin, Capt. and Mrs. R. I. McKenny, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. John G. Hotz. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Schraeder was hostess at an auction party for Mesdames Holcombe, Bradley, Pearson, Buck, Pirie, Martin, Maynard, Pence, Vose, Knight, Baker, Gallup, Kieffer, Gearhart, Smart, Reynolds, R. O. Edwards, Furnival, Hanna, Morse, Edmund Edwards, McNeil, Miss Dorsey. Prizes were won by Mrs. John A. Pearson, Mrs. Perry M. Gallup, Mrs. John R. McNeil, Mrs. William M. Smart, Mrs. Harry Morse. Mrs. Martin served an ice and Mrs. Kieffer poured tea.

Friday Mrs. Walter Baker gave an auction party for Mesdames Holcombe, Buck, Reynolds, Furnival, Schraeder, Wilson, Morse, McNeil, Gearhart, Martin, Vose, Brown, Horowitz, Rhoades Pirie, Miss Moore. Prizes were won by Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Pirie. Mrs. Pence served an ice, and Mrs. Sunderland poured tea. Friday Lieutenant Ottosen was host at a dinner at the Chamberlin for Miss Reppenhagen, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick L. Buck, Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Hanna gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Buck, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward A. Brown and Miss Reppenhagen. Mrs. Knight had a small auction party on Friday for Mesdames Newcomb, Wildrick, Hotz, Allen, Kimberly, Edmund Edwards, Vose, Robert Edwards. Prizes were won by Mrs. Kimberly and Mrs. Vose.

Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray entertained at bridge for Major and Mrs. Harry L. Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, Col. John W. Pullman, Miss Ethel Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Oler, Mrs. Harry P. Wilbur, Mrs. Widdfield, Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Sunderland, Mrs. J. E. Brabson, Mrs. Harry Barnes, Mrs. Frederick Coleman, Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford L. Corbin and Mrs. Kimberly. Prizes were pictures and were won by Mrs. Sunderland, Major Pettus, Mrs. Widdfield, Captain Carter and Mrs. Kimberly. Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Kimberly assisted in serving. Miss Dorsey, of New Orleans, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. John Maynard. Mrs. Guy Mix is visiting Miss Bessie Kelly in Norfolk, Va. Monday afternoon Mrs. Reynolds was hostess at an auction party for Miss Dorsey and Mesdames Maynard, Knight, Gearhart, Schraeder, Gallup, R. O. Edwards, Pearson. Prizes were won by Miss Dorsey and Mrs. Schraeder. Monday evening Mrs. Holcombe had an auction party for Mesdames Reynolds, Gallup, Schraeder, Knight, Gearhart, Maynard, Vose, Pirie, R. O. Edwards, Kieffer. Prizes were won by Mrs. Maynard, Mrs. Vose, Mrs. Kieffer.

Thursday Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. James M. Williams, Mrs. Frederick Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Sunderland, Major and Mrs. Frederick P. Reynolds, Mrs. Childs, Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Archibald L. Sunderland gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Walter G. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Mrs. Arthur M. Whaley, Lieutenant Fitzgerald.

A charming party was given by Mrs. Harry P. Wilbur on Thursday afternoon in honor of her sister, Mrs. W. A. Wilbur, of Bethlehem, Pa. The house was most attractively decorated with blossoms, potted plants and palms. Her guests were Mesdames Oler, Bradley, Barnes, Furnival, Pence, Coleman, Knox, Kimberly, Holcombe, Widdfield, Pettus, Wildrick, Gearhart, Stuart, Rhoades, McNeil, Gray, Mix, Buck. Prizes

were won by Mesdames Holcombe, Knox, Bradley, Stuart, Gray, Miss Corbin and Mrs. Whaley came in for refreshments. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter had a dinner for Major and Mrs. Alston Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. William M. Smart, Mrs. Widdfield, Mrs. Frederick Coleman, Capt. John McBride, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray, Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Mix.

Mr. W. W. Chamberlaine, of Washington, was the week-end guest of Major and Mrs. William Chamberlaine. Col. and Mrs. J. A. Haynes have sent out invitations for a large reception on Saturday next. Major Hamilton has taken the house on the waterfront, recently vacated by Major Hart. Saturday Lieutenant Quinton gave a club supper after the hop for Misses Ann Brown Kimberly, Bessie Oler, Mildred Hunting, Hall, and Lieutenants Armstrong, Borden, Strong, Mrs. Borden and Mr. Walker. After a two weeks' visit to Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Oler, the Misses Oler and Miss Mildred Hunting, returned to their homes in Larchmont, N.Y., on Sunday.

FORT BARRANCOAS.

Fort Barrancoas, Fla., April 13, 1913.

The district commander, Colonel Strong, and Major Nugent arrived on Monday to supervise the target practice of the 91st Company. The weather was perfect and the practice was held on Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning. The work of the personnel was excellent. Col. and Mrs. Ridgway gave a dinner for Colonel Strong and Major Nugent on Monday, others present being Major and Mrs. Morse, Mr. W. K. Knowles, of Pensacola; Mrs. Lyon and Capt. and Mrs. Perry. Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry entertained at dinner for Colonel Strong and Major Nugent, Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Major and Mrs. Morse, Capt. and Mrs. Maybach and Mrs. Lyon. Colonel Strong made an inspection of the defenses on Wednesday, returning to Charleston on Wednesday evening.

Captain Abbott left Wednesday morning for Fort Moultrie, his new station. Dr. Kennedy left hurriedly on Tuesday evening for temporary duty (about three months) at Fort McPherson.

At the post gymnasium on Wednesday evening a very interesting entertainment was given, which the men thoroughly enjoyed. Mrs. Herbert Woods, of Galesburg, Ill., gave many delightful readings, and Mrs. Pavey, of St. Paul, Minn., rendered several vocal selections. Mrs. Byar, of Pensacola, played several selections on the piano. Mrs. Wood came out again on Sunday. On Friday evening Col. and Mrs. Ridgway had two tables of auction for Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Maybach and Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd.

On Thursday afternoon, while riding his motor cycle to Pensacola, Master Electrician Gelitz had a very serious accident—almost. He ran into a cow and hit it so hard that he was thrown off the machine. When he came to he was brought home; so was the machine. The cow has not been seen again.

Major Kephart and the 91st Company, under command of Capt. R. F. Winslow, returned to its home station, Jackson Barracks, La., on Saturday immediately on completion of small-arm practice.

On Thursday evening the 8th band gave a farewell entertainment to its band leader, Franz Winkler, who has applied for retirement after thirty years' service. Mr. Winkler has the unusual record of absolutely continuous service. His tenth enlistment was completed on April 9, and his first started on April 10, 1883. Mr. Winkler carries with him the best wishes of the entire garrison. As a token of the esteem in which his comrades held him he was presented with a beautiful gold watch and chain, Captain Perry making the presentation.

FORT BAYARD.

Fort Bayard, N.M., April 11, 1913.

The Wednesday afternoon club was entertained by Mrs. W. H. Tefft, the silk stockings, silver bracelet and yard lace being won by Mrs. Marietta, Mrs. Bateman, Mrs. Waller and Mrs. Sharp, respectively. Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, who has served as chaplain at this post for many years, received orders Tuesday to report for duty as chaplain of the 14th Cavalry at Fort Clark, Texas. The Chaplain's long service at this hospital has endeared him to everyone, and he and his family will be greatly missed.

Dr. and Mrs. Holmberg had as their guests for dinner Tuesday Col. and Mrs. Bushnell and Dr. and Mrs. Walkup. Mrs. Henry S. Howard, mother of Mrs. Earl H. Bruns, has returned to the post after a three weeks' visit in Central, N.M. Capt. Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf., has made application for retirement. He has been on duty in charge of the post laundry.

Lieut. John S. Singleton is anxiously awaiting his orders, resultant from his appearance before a retiring board a short time ago.

The tennis court is being kept in fine condition and the warm weather has brought out many enthusiasts. Among those playing are Captain Tefft, Dr. and Mrs. Walkup, Mesdames Sharp, Treuholtz, George Scott, T. E. Scott, Mrs. Marietta, and Miss Florence Bateman. Capt. George H. Scott, quartermaster, has received orders for Fort Jay, N.Y., and will leave for that post upon the arrival here of Lieut. Luther R. Poust, M.R.C., who will relieve him.

Capt. A. La Rue Christie returned from a three months' leave on March 31 and has been ordered to relieve Chaplain Bateman as post exchange officer. Mrs. Christie did not return with the Captain, but is remaining in Omaha with her mother, Mrs. Frederick A. Smith, until the return of General Smith from Galveston. Lieut. Anton H. Schreier has returned from a short leave spent at San Antonio. Mrs. Schreier is spending the month of April in the post as the guest of Mrs. Sharp.

The Central Auction Bridge Club, which meets every Tuesday night, will be entertained next week by Major and Mrs. Rockhill, who have recently returned from Redlands, Cal. Mrs. Tillman has been confined to the house for a week with neuritis. A French class has been formed. It meets Monday and Thursday nights, with Mr. James Bowcock as instructor. Mr. Bowcock also has a class in Spanish and one in German. Capt. and Mrs. Loving and children are a recent addition to the post.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., April 13, 1913.

Lieut. Everett N. Bowman, 4th Inf., on duty at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, was a caller in the post last Sunday. The Monday Club, which was to have met with Mrs. Switzer April 7, has been postponed indefinitely. Mrs. Nesbitt was honor guest of a dinner given at the Loyal Hotel in Omaha April 8 by Mr. Leonardhart. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Rosewater and the party went to the Brandeis afterwards to see Raymond Hitchcock in the "Red Widow." Mrs. Van Duyn gave a delightful supper party April 8 for Mrs. Scott, of Kansas City, and for Mrs. Kelley and Mrs. Switzer.

Mrs. King, wife of the regimental sergeant major and her small daughter left April 1 to join Sergeant King in Galveston. Letters received from Galveston say that Mrs. Dale and Mrs. Chenoweth have rented furnished apartments and are preparing to settle down for the summer. We had fondly hoped that the regiment would be returned to Crook by May 1.

Mrs. Farnham was hostess for a charming dinner on April 9 for Mesdames Nesbitt, Switzer, Van Duyn, Kelley, Weeks and Glen Denning. Each lady was in costume and represented one of her friends in the regiment. Mrs. Glen Denning was exceedingly clever and "took off" two very prominent ladies. Mrs. Paulding and daughters, who had only been with us one week, left April 11 to join Colonel Paulding at Galveston. Mrs. Weeks expects to leave next Tuesday for Lyons, N.Y., to visit her mother, Mrs. Sweeting. After a short stay there, she will go to Galveston to join her husband. Lieutenant Aleshire, of the 12th Cavalry, has been sent to Fort Crook to take command. He and Mrs. Aleshire have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Captain Nuttman.

Mrs. Bond, wife of Commissary Sergeant Bond and three children, Mrs. Knew, wife of the chief musician of the 4th Infantry band, and two children, Mrs. Clark, wife of Sergeant Clark, and one child, and Mrs. Scroggin, wife of Sergeant Scroggin, all left last week to join their husbands at Galveston, Texas.

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ton, D.C.A board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, to con-
sist of Lieut. Col. Francis R. Shunk, Lieut. Col. Henry
Jervey, Majors Charles S. Bromwell, John C. Oakes,
Frederick W. Altstaetter and Lewis H. Rand, by the
direction of the Secretary of War will assemble at Cin-
cinnati, Ohio, to investigate and report upon flood con-
ditions in the valley of the Ohio River and in the drainage
area of Lake Erie. The board will make a thorough in-
quiry and examination into existing conditions, confer-
ring freely with authorities locally interested, and will
report upon the most practicable and effective measures
for prevention of damage by floods to works constructed
for the improvement of navigation, of interference with
interstate commerce, and of other disastrous results
thereof.The Secretary of the Navy may, while inspecting the
navy yards and stations on the Pacific coast, hoist his
flag on the cruiser Raleigh, which is now at the Puget
Sound Navy Yard, ready for any service and awaiting
reassignment to active duty. By placing her in full
commission the Secretary could very comfortably cruise
the entire length of the Pacific coast, visiting the ports
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ings said: "We do not care to take U.S. Government
contracts or work under any circumstance. We will not
be bound by the eight-hour law, nor do we care to do
business with the U.S. Government. Life is too short
to worry with them."The Chief of Coast Artillery is taking steps to secure
fifty or sixty radio operators from the enlisted personnel.
Notices have been sent out for an examination for admis-
sion to the radio class, which will take place May 20. The
class will report at Fort Monroe on June 15. The neces-
sity for radio operators is due to the order which re-
quires wireless signal stations in all the districts. These
stations will form a line of communication for the Navy
vessels and merchantmen with all of the fortifications
under the jurisdiction of the Chief of Coast Artillery.
As radio operators will occupy very important stations
great care is being exercised in their selection. Fort
Monroe graduated only six operators last year.As usual there is a greater demand for non-commis-
sioned officers from the Organized Militia than can be
filled by the War Department. There are now available
115 sergeants from all arms of the Service for duty as
instructors with the Militia. Sixty-five of these are from
the Infantry, ten from the Cavalry, twenty-five from
the Field Artillery, fifteen from the Coast Artillery and
one from the Engineers. The Infantry's sergeants are
being selected from the Leavenworth class of 1912. But
despite this large list the Militia is asking the Army for
more men than are available.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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THE GROWTH OF SENTIMENTALISM.In connection with the claim of Earl and Field
Marshal Roberts, of England, that compulsory military
service would do much to improve the manhood of Great
Britain, the recent address of Dean Inge at St. Paul's
Cathedral, London, has a peculiar significance. He asked
whether the English people are not growing too senti-
mental, and whether the general population have become
"incorrigible sentimentalists, who hate to do or see
anything painful." His answer was a flat affirmative.
The love of comfort and dislike of pain were commented
upon by Dr. Inge, who observed that philanthropy seemed
to consist chiefly of giving everybody a good time as far
as possible."The modern Englishman," said Dean Inge, "is an
incorrigible sentimentalist in religion, in politics, in
charity and everything else, and like all sentimentalists
he hates doing or witnessing anything painful. He is
fast coming to think all punishments unjustifiable, and
he sheds maudlin tears over the wastrel and the
criminal."Students of American character of late years have not
hesitated to issue similar warnings respecting the changes
in the fibre of the people of this country, owing to the
increase of luxury, the growth of urban life, and the
disappearance of the frontier and the hard conditions
which it imposed upon the early settlers. Even forty
and fifty years ago, although the cities of the East and
Middle West were centers of wealth and refinement, if
not of luxury, there was still a frontier to subdue, and
the reflex influence of the hardy Westerners who under-
took that task was felt in sections far remote from the
wildernesses they were bringing into cultivation. Now,
however, practically all that kind of life has disappeared.
The farmer of the remote districts has his automobile
and telephone and other things to soften his lot which
a few years ago would have been called luxuries pure
and simple. Still we hear the parrot-like cry that,
although so large a percentage of our population is en-
gaged in indoor pursuits, all we need to do in the event
of peril from invasion is to call upon the masses, who
suddenly, as with the aid of an Aladdin lamp, would be
turned from factory hands, railway men, bookkeepers
and clerks into efficient rifle shots and expert students
of the theory of war.There is growing up in the United States a senti-
mentalism as incorrigible as that which Dean Inge has
so rightly called attention to and so forcibly warned
against, and this sentimentalism is no more strikingly
shown than in the pleas of the teachers of a spurious
peace spirit who would save the youth of the nation
those hardening processes which are inseparable from
military training. These should and would prove the
best antidote to the tendency to easy living which is
making such stealthy and insidious inroads upon the
American character that one cannot but recall with
apprehension the weakening of the Roman spirit when
a love of luxury and wealth took the place of the former
hardy virtues and prepared the mighty empire for the
downfall which robbed the world of those elements of
progress which the Roman civilization might have spread
abroad had it but conserved the original virtues of its
citizens.Price Collier in the current Scribner's Magazine an-
nounces his conversion to the German system of com-
pulsory military service. He says that he finds it mor-
ally, physically and intellectually an almost unmixed
good, and though admitting the high cost of it, main-
tains that it is worth all that it costs and even more.
Not only does he find the effect of this military system
of the highest good to the German people themselves, but
he considers that the great Teutonic fighting machine
has been more than a generation the most powerful in-
strumentality in keeping the general peace of Europe.
Mr. Collier sees so much of value and so little of dross
in the compulsory military service of the Fatherland
that he wishes to see it adopted in the United States, in
the belief that it would cure many of the ills from which
the national character is at present suffering, not the
least of which is that tendency toward luxurious living
of which we have spoken above. The New York Times
commenting in a somewhat deprecatory tone upon Mr.
Collier's views does, however, make the following ad-
mission: "Mr. Collier would like to see the German sys-
tem followed in the United States. It would, on any-
thing like the German scale, be useless, wasteful, and
mischievous. But it is quite reasonable to infer that
we might have universal training, of the general char-
acter of the admirable system devised by the Swiss,
which would give us very great advantages, quite ade-
quate National defense and a valuable share of physical
and moral discipline. The presentation of Germany as

an absolute ideal is likely to hinder rather than help the military reform that undoubtedly we sadly need."

COLLEGE ATHLETES IN AFTER LIFE.

Dr. Harlow N. Brooks, writing in the Medical Practitioner of the effects of college athletics on after life, a subject which the recent opposition of Surgeon General Stokes, U.S.N., to over-strenuous athletics has done so much to project into the arena of public discussion, says that the crucial test of the value of modern college athletics is whether the physical training of the college athlete helps the business man in his after life, and his conclusion is that it does not. He says: "I have had frequent opportunities to test this question during the past fifteen years. As a medical officer of a National Guard regiment, largely composed of ex-college men, it has been my duty frequently to examine them and to oversee their military work anywhere from five to fifteen or twenty years after they have left college. In one year I examined in this organization twelve men, all at one time famous as college football players and six ex-captains of their teams. These men were subjected to the same work and physical tests as men who had passed through their college course without any particular athletic distinction or who had never enjoyed the opportunities of college life. Of these twelve famous athletes but one could be rated physically up to the average of his comrades of his own age. This one exception was a Yale alumnus, who has since died in his early thirties of acute diabetes mellitus. I have found quite similar conditions pertaining in regard to the other college sports, and the defects become even more marked in trackmen, and especially in oarsmen. They appear perhaps in the least degree of all in baseball players. Conversation with other physicians, especially with those connected with or associated in athletic clubs, has brought out very generally the same observation. The distinguished college athlete after ten years of severe business life is physically below the average college man in his physical possibilities and in the measure of his resistance against disease. He may even fall below the level of the entirely non-athletic man. The defects as I have observed them are chiefly confined to lesions or disturbances of the heart and other circulatory organs, to adiposity, or to joint disease."

Dr. Brooks finds the reasons for this deterioration in the change in mode of life, inability to take exercise, degenerative processes in the muscles, demands made upon the organism by the over-developed musculature that cannot be met without great strain on the entire economy, and emphasizes the danger which lies in the fact that the hypertrophy occurs during the adolescent years. The reason baseball produces less injury in after life may be found in the fact that the baseball player's vital organs are not strained to their utmost for so long a time as those of trackmen and oarsmen, who in their contests keep all their energies at top tension for minutes at a time, the arteries being enlarged for all that period by the overload of blood. In the game of baseball there are no such strains.

The medical essayist finds, however, that from a "mental and social" standpoint certain advantages in athletics to a college man far outweigh the disadvantages. He says that "college athlete" is no longer a synonym for "defective" in strictly literary or scientific studies, for such a one is probably fully the mental equal of those whose entire time has been devoted to literary and allied studies. The healthy life he must lead in order to excel in athletics insures a healthy mind action. What he may lose in mental finesse is made up for by the schooling he receives in discipline, in "teamwork," patience and in silence under adversity. "Does anyone think," he asks, "that the severe discipline of West Point, its loyal teachings, the subordination of subordinates, or even the occasional submission to personal injustice for public policies, unfits for life? We have too little of this in our ordinary training of young men. Discipline, tact and submission often become special post-graduate courses pursued at great cost and with great humiliation in after life by him who has not been previously schooled in these directions."

SEA SERVICE FOR PROMOTION.

As was anticipated, President Wilson has sustained Secretary Daniels in his position in suspending the promotion of Capt. T. M. Potts and Comdr. Philip Andrews, U.S.N., for lack of sea service in their present grades under the recent order issued by Mr. Daniels. The question came before the President in a letter from Captain Potts, in which he called the attention of Mr. Wilson to the alleged illegal action of the Secretary in refusing to promote him and Commander Andrews as recommended by the examining board. So far President Wilson has indicated his intention to permit the members of his Cabinet to direct their departments without interference from the White House. He has accepted all recommendations from the War and Navy Departments and is holding the Secretaries responsible for the manner in which they are conducting their departments.

One of the curious features of the execution of the Secretary's sea service order is that Captain Potts, although assigned to the command of the Louisiana, will not be able to go to sea for some time. The Louisiana is tied up in the Norfolk Navy Yard for want of a crew. She will not be able to go to sea until Commander Andrews brings the Montana back from the Mediterranean Sea. Then, probably, the crew from the Montana will be transferred to the Louisiana, and Commander

Andrews will be in command of the ship at a navy yard. This is one of many striking instances of the difficulty, owing to the shortage of men, in keeping officers afloat, even when they are ordered to sea.

Secretary Daniels is planning to reduce the number of officers serving on shore stations. He expects to relieve about twenty officers from duty at the Naval Academy. It is stated that he will also relieve officers who are attached to foreign legations where they are studying languages. All the language students stationed at Berlin, at Peking, China, and at Tokio, Japan, will be relieved. It is stated, in this connection, that some of the officers at sea object more strenuously to being ordered ashore than those who will probably be ordered to sea under the Secretary's new policy. According to reports, some of the officers have written in from the fleet requesting that, if possible, they be not disturbed in their present details.

Many officers of the Navy are wondering what length of time Secretary Daniels regards as "sufficient sea service." Captain Potts had ten months' sea duty while a captain, which Mr. Daniels did not regard as adequate to fit him for the duties of the next higher grade. It is expected that approximately a year and a half will be considered about the requisite length of time, although to date Mr. Daniels has made no statement as to this. Commander Andrews has been at sea only two months since he became a commander. Captain Potts and Commander Andrews were the first officers affected by the sea service order. They were due for promotion on March 26 last. Neither officer will lose his place in the lineal list. They will be carried in their present positions in the list, and holding up of their promotions will not prevent the promotion of officers junior to them.

THE NEW NAVY REGULATIONS.

The new Navy Regulations have been issued and went into effect on April 15. The book is divided into two sections. The first section consists of what might be termed Navy Regulations proper, and the second section consists of naval instructions. The first section cannot be modified except upon order of the President, while the second section or naval instructions can be amended by the order of the Secretary of the Navy. The Regulations are issued in loose-leaf book form, so that it will not be necessary to print a new book for changes, as leaves can be inserted from time to time as changes are authorized.

As published, old paragraph 244 is unamended, but the Secretary has under consideration some changes in this, which will give officers of the Navy more freedom in the expression of their opinions on professional topics. It is understood that much, if not all, of the objectionable features of this drastic paragraph which prohibits any and all discussion of Service matters will be removed. The Secretary, it is stated, is anxious to keep in touch with the fleet as well as the bureaus, and the officers on duty at the Department. To this end he favors a modification of paragraph 244 as much as is consistent with maintaining a certain degree of secrecy concerning matters in the Department and the Navy.

In the naval instructions are a number of new features relating to reform in paper work in the Navy. They provide for the briefest form of letter, eliminating all complimentary phrases and formal addresses. Under this provision letters will read:

To: Capt. John Doe.
Subject: 3-inch landing guns.

References: (a) Cir. let. Bu. Ord. 38762, 4-19-13; (b) letter Sec. Navy, H-3568, 4-19-13.

Inclosures: (A) Copy of reference (a); (B) Letter Bu. Ord. 38624, 3-29-13.

1. You will procure for the use of * * * BROWN.

The suggestion in the communication from "Equality," published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL March 29, for the creation of a reserve list of Army officers, has occasioned considerable favorable comment at the War Department and throughout the Army. In the opinion of the officers at the Department "Equality" started in the right direction, but he did not arrive at a practical solution of the Army personnel problem. His plan was to permit those on the reserve list to re-enlist in the reserve until there are enough, over and above those required to fill all regiments to war strength, to form such a number of regiments as could be officered by extra officers. This does not appeal to the authorities at the War Department. But the proposition to create a reserve list to which officers who are not fit for field service and other more strenuous demands of the Army might be assigned is regarded as one worthy of consideration. In this connection it is suggested that many officers now on the retired list could be assigned to the reserve list. The retired list, it is argued, should be for only those who are totally disabled for any active duty. There is a constant stream of retired officers going to the Adjutant General's office asking for some sort of active duty. A great many officers after they have been on the retired list a short time become dissatisfied because they have nothing to do. This class, as a rule, are qualified for certain kinds of duty, and could be of great service to the Government if a way could be found to use them. As a relief from the stagnation in promotion nothing would serve the purpose better than a reserve list. There are plenty of officers who realize that they are not fully qualified for active field service, yet they rightfully do not feel that they should be retired. There is something in the term "re-

tired" which is very offensive to officers with active mental faculties and ambition to work, that makes them resist any steps to retire them on account of physical disability. It is not thought that they would object to going on the reserve list, especially if they understood that they would be called into service in the event of war, or assigned to some duty in time of peace. This would also give the War Department facilities for handling officers who were temporarily disabled for active duty. The reserve list, it is urged, would also be an excellent solution for the extra officers problem. Congress, it is suggested, would be more inclined to pass legislation for a reserve list than to give the Army the additional officers it is entitled to on account of the demands that are being made upon it for detached service. This entire subject is being discussed so widely that, sooner or later, it will come before the War Department in a concrete form.

Plans are being formulated in the War Department for the organization of two military camps of instruction for college students which will be held this summer. One of these camps will be held in the Eastern Division, at Gettysburg, Pa., from July 7 to Aug. 29, and the other in the Western Division at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., from July 1 to Aug. 29. There will be no camps in the Central and Southern Divisions, as most of the troops of these divisions are now at Galveston and Texas City. It is planned to organize a provisional regiment for each of the camps. Students in the colleges that will be invited to participate in the camp must be over seventeen years old, and when recommended by the officers detailed as military instructors will be taken into the camps. It is planned to give the students all practical instruction possible in the short time that they are stationed at the camp. Two weeks will be utilized in a practice march at the Gettysburg camp, the regiment going to Mount Gretna, where it will be disbanded. The officers will be directed to give student soldiers real work, such as will lay the foundation for further instruction. As far as possible officers now on duty as military instructors at the various colleges will be detailed to serve with the provisional regiment. For the regiment the War Department will furnish a regimental commander, one adjutant, three battalion commanders, three battalion staff officers, twelve company commanders and twenty-four enlisted men. The students will be required to pay their own transportation to and from the camps, there being no authority to furnish them any transportation. They will also be required to purchase a uniform at the cost of \$7.66 and to pay for their subsistence while in camp at the rate of \$1.75 per week. Regular Army rations will be served to them and they will have a real taste of Army life.

By permitting the confirmation of all of the Army nominations pending before the Senate on April 17 the Republicans indicated that they do not intend to include the Service nominations in their filibuster against President Wilson's nominations. A number of prominent Republicans at a caucus held for the purpose of determining what action to take in retaliation for the holding up of the Taft nominations by the Democrats advocated a filibuster against all nominations. But upon further consideration of the subject it was decided to let the Army nominations go through, at least for the present. There appears to be no present intention to object further to the confirmation of any nominations reported from the Military and Naval Committee. With two exceptions, the Senate Military Committee had voted on April 15 to report on all Army nominations. One member asked to investigate the nomination of the Rev. William Richard Arnold, of Indiana, to be chaplain. There was no serious opposition to the Reverend Mr. Arnold's confirmation; but quite a campaign was made against the nomination of former Lieut. Charles Dudley Daly. Senator Bristow was especially incensed at the manner in which, as he claims, the bill authorizing the appointment of Daly as first lieutenant in the Field Artillery was slipped through the Senate at the eleventh hour. The Senator from Kansas had been holding up the bill, but he was given to understand that it could not get through the House at the last session if he withdrew his objections. But it appears that the same bill passed the House at the eleventh hour and Lieutenant Daly's reappointment was authorized. Senator Bristow's objection to the bill is that it places Lieutenant Daly too high on the list of first lieutenants for the time that he was in the Army.

The approaching completion of the Panama Canal awakened many hopes among some of the French colonies, especially Guadeloupe and Martinique, which expected to reap immense profit by providing ports of call on the route between Panama and Europe. The French government sent a commission to the West Indian colonies to investigate the desirability of creating big ports and providing coaling facilities. Its report has just been published, and completely demolishes the claims of the colonies to be provided with extensive harbors. As Guadeloupe is ninety-five miles and Martinique 148 miles out of the new navigation route, it is hardly likely vessels would go there when there are more convenient ports at Jamaica, Cuba, Haiti and Porto Rico. The French West Indies are therefore not likely to profit from the opening of the Panama Canal. The outlook for the Society Islands as a place of call in the Pacific is, however, more encouraging, and it is possible that Tahiti will become an important coaling station.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST (EXTRA) SESSION.

The House has selected its committees on Ways and Means and on Accounts, but no other committees. The Sundry Civil bill will be considered under a special rule and will no doubt be passed without reference of its military items to a military committee. The sessions of the two Houses have been few and brief so far. The attention of the Members and Senators is centered upon preparing for the fight on the various items in the Tariff bill as they affect the local interests of the various Legislators, party caucuses being in active progress.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. J. Res. 15, Mr. Williams.—Whereas Edward L. Keyes, second lieutenant, 5th U. S. Cav., was tried by a court-martial which was illegally constituted and was void of jurisdiction, and the proceedings of said trial show that the evidence adduced fails to substantiate the charges and specifications; that the accused of said Keyes, together with a large number of officers of the Army, have urged the restoration of said Keyes to the Army: Therefore be it Resolved by the Senate, That the Senate Committee on Military Affairs is hereby directed to send for said Keyes and to afford him a full hearing. Furthermore the said committee is authorized to send for witnesses and take testimony if such a course should be deemed desirable with a view of determining whether or not a bill should be reported to the Senate by the Committee on Military Affairs transferring said Edward L. Keyes to the retired list of the Army, and if so, with what rank.

S. Res. 33, Mr. Townsend.—Referring the claims of Alexander MacKenzie, U. S. A., retired (S. 5119), and Henry L. Abbot, U. S. A., retired (S. 5120), now pending in the Senate, to the Court of Claims.

S. Res. 40, Mr. Johnston, of Alabama.—Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths and to employ a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee, and to have the same printed for its use; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate, and that expenses contracted hereunder shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

S. 720, Mr. McLean.—To establish a system of wireless telegraphy in the Philippine Islands. Appropriates \$150,000.

S. 739, Mr. Smith, of Georgia.—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint Cassius E. Gillette a lieutenant colonel in the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and to place him on the lineal list of lieutenant colonels of said corps next below the name of Graham D. Fitch, the place said Cassius E. Gillette would have occupied had he never resigned from said corps; and the number of lieutenant colonels authorized by law for the Corps of Engineers is hereby temporarily increased by one while he may hold the office of lieutenant colonel in said corps, and when he shall be promoted to the grade of colonel by seniority the number of colonels authorized by law for the Corps of Engineers shall be temporarily increased by one while he may hold the office of colonel in said corps: Provided, That no back pay or allowances shall be granted under this act.

S. 746, Mr. Tillman.—For the relief of Capt. Frank Parker, U. S. A.

S. 760, Mr. Townsend.—To create the Coast Guard by combining therein the existing Life-Saving Service and Revenue Cutter Service.

S. 784, Mr. Williams.—To place Lieut. Col. Junius L. Powell on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier general.

S. 820, Mr. Jones.—For the relief of Volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands beyond the period of their enlistment. (To receive travel pay and commutation of subsistence from the port of embarkation in the Philippine Islands to the place in the United States where their muster out took place.)

S. 928, Mr. Bacon.—For the restoration of Park Howell, late chaplain, to the Medical Corps of the Army of the United States.

S. 929, Mr. Bacon.—That the Hospital Corps of the United States Army shall constitute the enlisted personnel of the Hospital Corps now authorized by law, and shall consist of thirty sergeants major at \$75 per month; 300 sergeants, first class, at \$65 per month; sergeants at \$36 per month; corporals at \$24 per month; cooks at \$30 per month; privates, first class, at \$21 per month; and privates at \$18 per month, with such increase for length of service and other allowances as are or may hereafter be established by law.

S. 1032, Mr. Johnston, of Alabama.—To amend Sec. 1342 and Chapter 6, Title 14, Rev. Stat. (Revises the Articles of War).

S. 1091, Mr. Works.—To transfer the Pacific Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to the War Department.

H. Res. 45, Mr. Sims.—That the rules of the House of Representatives for the 63d Congress be amended so as to provide that it shall not be in order for any committee of the House to recommend or report for passage any bill or resolution that has been considered in or approved by any secret party caucus, nor shall it be in order to consider any such bill or resolution in the House, or in Committee of the Whole House, or in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, nor shall it be in order to consider any such bill or resolution on a motion to suspend the rules and pass such bill or resolution.

H. J. Res. 51, Mr. Austin.—Providing for a monument to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of the country to the cause of the Union during the Civil War. Similar to H. R. 1912, but appropriates \$400,000.

H. R. 205, Mr. Austin.—That the funds accruing to the several states, territories, and the District of Columbia in the operation of section 1661, Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, shall be applicable in the payment of expenses heretofore or hereafter incurred by the participation of their Organized Militia in joint and separate encampments for purposes of instruction.

MARINE CORPS BAND.

H. R. 1835, Mr. Hobson.—That the band of the United States Marine Corps shall consist of one leader, whose pay and allowances shall be those of a captain in the Marine Corps; one second leader, whose pay shall be \$150 per month and who shall have the allowances of a sergeant major; five principal musicians, whose pay shall be \$125 per month; thirty first class musicians, whose pay shall be \$100 per month; twenty second class musicians, whose pay shall be \$85 per month; and five third class musicians, whose pay shall be \$70 per month.

Sec. 2. That the principal, first class, second class and third class musicians shall not be entitled to fuel, light, quarters, nor rations, nor any allowances therefor, except that when ordered by the proper authority on duty outside of the District of Columbia they shall be subsisted and quartered by the Government while on such duty, and that their rates of pay shall not be increased on account of length of service.

Sec. 3. That such further sum as may be necessary to cover the increase in the pay of said band provided by this act be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, under the appropriation "Pay, Marine Corps," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913: Provided, That hereafter no member of said band shall receive remuneration for furnishing music when the furnishing of such music places them in competition with local civilian musicians.

Sec. 4. That nothing in this bill shall be construed to change the status as to pay and allowances which under present law is prescribed for retired enlisted men of the Marine Band.

H. R. 1907, Mr. Austin.—To authorize the President of the

United States to appoint, by selection, an additional major general of the United States Army; and whenever said additional office shall be vacated by death or otherwise said office shall cease and determine. Provided, That whenever a vacancy shall be created, by death or otherwise, in the office of Chief of Engineers of the United States Army the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to assign the officer appointed to the additional office hereby created to perform the duties and to exercise the authority of the Chief of Engineers, and while so assigned he shall have the title of Chief of Engineers with the rank and pay of major general: Provided further, That upon the death or retirement of the said additional major general, or upon his being otherwise relieved from the duties of Chief of Engineers, the office of Chief of Engineers, United States Army, shall be filled by promotion or appointment, the incumbent thereafter to have the rank and pay of a brigadier general as now provided by law.

H. R. 1946, Mr. Sherwood.—That Sec. 1224, Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by adding the following: "And any volunteer who served as a commissioned officer in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps during the late Civil War, and was honorably discharged, shall, upon application to the President, have his name placed upon the unlimited retired list upon the highest rank held by him during his service and be entitled to all the benefits of the provisions of law applicable to officers of the Army of the United States retired from active service."

H. R. 1952, Mr. Bartholdt.—To provide for the erection of a statue at the Panama Canal to be symbolic of universal peace, and to appropriate \$100,000 therefor.

H. R. 2130, Mr. Cline.—To place on the retired list of the Army the names of the surviving officers who were mustered out under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 15, 1870.

H. R. 2135, Mr. Gardner.—To provide badges and ribbons for officers and men now or formerly of the Volunteer and Regular Army who participated in engagements or campaigns deemed worthy of such commemoration.

H. R. 2140, Mr. Moore.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to recover the hull, guns and other equipment of the United States frigate Philadelphia, now lying in the harbor of Tripoli, and appropriating \$15,000 therefor.

H. R. 2141, Mr. Moore.—To equip the U. S. S. Adams with electrical and wireless apparatus, \$5,000.

H. R. 2145, Mr. Anderson.—To provide for the construction of a railroad in Alaska, to regulate transportation, and to furnish transportation and fuel for the Army and Navy, and for other purposes.

H. R. 2155, Mr. Ansberry.—Providing for the erection of a monument to Gen. Anthony Wayne at Defiance, Ohio, \$25,000.

H. R. 2162, Mr. Calder.—To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the grades of commissioned chiefs and warrant officers of the Navy of the United States. Changing titles of chief boatswains to ensign, E. (equipment); chief gunner to ensign, O. (ordnance); chief machinist to ensign, M. (machinery); chief carpenter to ensign, C. (construction); chief sailmaker to ensign, S. (sailmaker); chief pharmacist to ensign, H. C. (Hospital Corps); and gives pay of ensign, or of lieutenant, junior grade, or of lieutenant according to length of service. On retirement after thirty years' service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps to be commissioned and receive pay and allowances, now allowed a lieutenant, retired, of the line of the Navy. Warrant officers of the Navy to be entitled to the same leave of absence without any reduction of pay as now allowed all other officers of the Navy of the United States, and when on shore duty and not occupying public quarters, receive the same allowances of fuel, heat and light now allowed an ensign of the line of the Navy.

H. R. 2170, Mr. O'Shaunessy.—That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to negotiate for the purchase of sufficient land on Narragansett Bay, in the state of Rhode Island, and to locate and establish on said Narragansett Bay, near the city of Newport, a naval base, including a navy yard and drydocks. Land may be condemned if necessary; the Secretary is authorized to dispose of at public sale all land, navy yard, drydocks, buildings, piers and improvements located at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; and New York, N. Y., and to turn over to the Secretary of the Treasury all moneys received from said public sales. The bill appropriates \$24,000,000.

H. R. 2453, Mr. Sims.—The Omnibus Claims bill as originally introduced in last Congress, and without the Senate's provisions for payment of longevity claims and navy yard overtime.

H. R. 2455, Mr. Dyer.—To amend the naturalization laws by providing for the naturalization of aliens who have served in the War of the Rebellion, War with Spain, Philippine Insurrection, or one regular enlistment in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps.

H. R. 2457, Mr. Dyer.—To give preference in the Civil Service to those persons who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States.

H. R. 2459, Mr. Dyer.—To provide campaign badges for officers and enlisted men of the Army who served honorably in the Spanish, Philippine or China campaigns, and who have not been awarded badges under existing orders of the War Department, shall be awarded, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

H. R. 2464, Mr. Dyer.—For erecting a suitable memorial to Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, U. S. A., \$250,000.

H. R. 2467, Mr. Dyer.—That Sec. 1754, Revised Statutes, relating to preference in appointments to civil offices and positions be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 1754. Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices and positions, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices or positions, as follows: First, preference shall be given to persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty; second, preference shall be given to any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who has served in either the War of the Rebellion, Indian Wars, War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, the campaign in China, or any other war in which this country may engage; third, preference shall be given to any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine who has served not less than eight years."

H. R. 2468, Mr. Austin.—To pension widows and minor children of officers or enlisted men who served in the War with Spain or the Philippine Insurrection.

H. R. 2475, Mr. Dupré.—Providing for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, fought on the field of Chalmette on Jan. 8, 1815, providing for the erection of a suitable memorial thereof, and making an appropriation for that purpose. Appropriates \$250,000.

H. R. 2627, Mr. Dyer.—To appoint James W. Keen master's mate in the Revenue Cutter Service and to place him as such upon the retired list.

H. R. 2634, Mr. Dyer.—To place the name of Brig. Gen. Timothy C. Moore upon the officers' retired list.

H. R. 2642, Mr. Edwards.—Authorizing the President to re-instate Joseph Eliot Austin as an ensign in the U. S. Navy.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The Sundry Civil Bill, which was vetoed in the recent Congress by President Taft because of the rider which would have excluded labor unions and farmers' organizations from prosecution as trusts, was reintroduced as H. R. 2441 on April 14, retaining the provisos objected to by Mr. Taft, and carrying the following items of Service interest: Revenue Cutter expenses, \$2,300,000; repairs to revenue cutters, \$175,000; Benicia Arsenal, Cal., \$21,000; Frankford Arsenal, Pa., \$4,000; Rock Island Arsenal, \$280,500; Sandy Hook, \$32,500; Watertown Arsenal, \$15,000; miscellaneous repairs and machinery at arsenals, \$290,000; military posts, buildings, etc., \$140,000; barracks, quarters, seacoast, \$155,078; Fort

Monroe wharf, roads, sewers, etc., \$9,291.66; purchase swamp lands, Fort Washington, \$350; construction accommodations, seacoast Artillery, Philippines, \$200,000; Cavalry post, Hawaii, \$350,000.

The usual appropriations for upkeep of national cemeteries and military parks and national parks. National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, \$3,981,265. (Hereafter vacancies occurring in the membership of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers shall not be filled until the whole number of members of such board is reduced to five, and thereafter the number of members constituting said board shall not exceed five.)

The Panama Canal appropriation amounts to \$16,205,393; fortifications and armaments, Panama Canal, \$4,870,000.

The bill also provides for participation of the United States in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, and appropriates \$500,000 therefor.

MILITIA PAY BILL REINTRODUCED.

Mr. Burke, of Wisconsin, on the opening day of the present extra session of Congress, reintroduced the Militia Pay bill, which has been the subject of committee hearings in former sessions of Congress and in the 61st Congress succeeded in passing the House. The measure, which has undergone various changes since its first introduction, is now ready for consideration by the House Military Committee, but unless the House appoints such a committee before the end of the present session, no progress can be made with the bill until the winter session. The Senate has all its committees appointed, however, and could consider a similar bill under a Senate number, if it cared to take up any other than tariff and currency matters at this session. The House measure as now introduced follows:

H. R. 1716, Mr. Burke of Wisconsin.—To further increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia of the United States, and for other purposes. That under such regulations as the Secretary of War, after conference with the National Militia Board, shall prescribe, commissioned officers on the active list belonging to organizations of the Organized Militia of each state, territory and the District of Columbia, participating in the apportionment of the annual appropriation provided by Sec. 1661, R. S., as amended, shall receive compensation for their services, except during periods of service for which under existing law or the provisions of Sec. 5 of this act they may become entitled to the same pay as officers of corresponding grades of the Regular Army, at the rate of certain percentages of the pay of officers of like grade in the Regular Army, not including longevity pay, as now provided by law, namely: Five per centum to all colonel, lieutenant colonel, majors, chaplains, aids-de-camp, and officers of the General Staff. Fifteen per centum to commanding officers of companies, troops, batteries and ambulance companies, and to adjutants and quartermasters of regiments, independent battalions or squadrons or Coast Artillery districts; ten per centum to all other officers belonging to regiments, smaller tactical units, or Coast Artillery districts, including medical officers not above rank of captain detailed or assigned to and doing duty with regiments or smaller tactical units or Coast Artillery districts, medical officers serving with field hospitals and veterinarians.

Sec. 2. That under such regulations as the Secretary of War, after conference with the National Militia Board, shall prescribe, each enlisted man on the active list belonging to organizations of the Organized Militia of each state, territory and the District of Columbia, participating in the apportionment of the annual appropriation provided by Sec. 1661, R. S., as amended, shall receive compensation for his services, except during periods of service for which under existing law or the provisions of Sec. 5 of this act he may become entitled to the same pay as an enlisted man of corresponding grade in the Regular Army, at a rate equal to twenty-five per centum of the initial pay now provided by law for enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Regular Army: Provided, That such enlisted man shall receive the compensation herein provided if he shall have attended not less than forty-five regular drills during any one year, and a proportionate amount for attendance upon a lesser number of such drills, not less than twenty: Provided further, That the compensation provided herein shall be computed for semi-annual periods, beginning Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year, in proportion to the number of drills attended; and no compensation shall be paid to any enlisted man for the first semi-annual period of at least twenty drills, but any lesser number of drills attended during said period shall be reckoned with the drills attended during the second semi-annual period in computing the compensation, if any, due him for that year: And provided further, That when any man enters into an enlistment other than an immediate re-enlistment he shall be entitled to proportional compensation for that year if during the remainder of the year he shall attend a number of drills whose ratio to twenty is not less than the ratio of the part of the year so served to the whole during the second semi-annual period in computing the compensation, if any, to which he may be entitled shall be determined in like manner: And provided further, That periods of any actual military duty equivalent to the drills herein prescribed (except those periods of service for which under existing law or the provisions of Sec. 5 of this act members of the Organized Militia may become entitled to the same pay as officers and enlisted men of the corresponding grades in the Regular Army) may be accepted as service in lieu of such drills when so provided by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 3. That all amounts appropriated for the purpose of this act shall be disbursed and accounted for by the officers and agents of the Pay Department of the Army, and all disbursements under the provisions of the two preceding sections shall be made as soon as practicable after Dec. 31 and June 30 of each year upon pay rolls prepared and authenticated in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of War: Provided, That stoppages may be made against the compensation payable to any officer or enlisted man hereunder to cover the cost of public property lost or destroyed by and chargeable to such officer or enlisted man.

Sec. 4. That no money appropriated under the provisions of this act shall be paid to any person not on the active list, nor to any person over sixty-four years of age, nor to any person who fails to qualify as to fitness for military service, under such regulations as the Secretary of War, after conference with the National Militia Board, shall prescribe, and who has not voluntarily, in addition to his oath as a member of the Organized Militia, also agreed to render military service to the United States as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 5. That the President, with the consent of Congress, in time of war or when war is imminent, or in other grave emergencies, requiring the use of troops in excess of the Regular Army beyond the limits of the United States, may by order transfer to the Army of the United States any portion of the Organized Militia receiving, or entitled to receive, the benefits of this act, to serve therein for the remainder of their respective terms of enlistment or commission, unless sooner released by order of the President, and any Organized Militia so transferred shall from the date specified in the order of such transfer become for the time being a part of the Army of the United States and subject to the same laws in so far as the same may be applicable to them during their service under such transfer, excluding the retirement laws, and be entitled to the same pay, emoluments and allowances as officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army of the same grade and the same prior service, and shall be available for any duty for which the Regular Army or Volunteer Army may be employed: Provided, That any member of the Organized Militia who, having agreed to render military service to the United States under the provisions of this act, neglects or refuses to present himself for service when so transferred shall be subject to trial therefor by a duly constituted court-martial under such regulations as the President may prescribe: Provided further, That when, in the discretion of the President, the necessity for their further use no longer

exists, he shall release said organizations and the members thereof from liability to render further service under said order of transfer, and said organizations and the members thereof, when so released, shall cease to be a part of the Army of the United States: Provided further, That before the discharge of such organizations from the service of the United States there shall be a physical examination of each member of such organizations by the medical officers of the Army and a record thereof kept in the War Department.

Sec. 6. That whenever organizations are called into the service of the United States under existing law or are transferred to the Army of the United States under the provisions of this act, those organizations only must be taken into such service or transferred to such Army which have already received compensation under the provisions of this act; in addition thereto such other organizations as have become entitled to receive compensation hereunder between the time of the last semi-annual disbursement and the time when such call or transfer is made. Organizations which, at the date when called into the service of the United States or transferred to the Army of the United States, are, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, organized so far as practicable as prescribed by law and regulations for like organizations of the Regular Army and are entitled to pay under this act shall be taken by brigades, divisions, or independent and separate organizations, as the quota of each state, territory or the District of Columbia or major fraction thereof may require, including all regimental, brigade and division staff officers authorized by law and regulations for the corresponding units of the Regular Army or specially authorized by laws for the Organized Militia.

Sec. 7. That when the Organized Militia is called into the service of the United States or by transfer, as hereinbefore provided, becomes a part of the Army of the United States, and is employed in conjunction with the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, and military operations require the presence of two or more officers of the same grade in the same field, department or command, or of organizations thereof, the President may assign the command of the forces of such field, department, or command, or of organizations thereof, without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade: Provided, That in the absence of such assignment by the President officers of the same grade shall rank and have precedence in the following order, without regard to date or rank or commission as between officers of different classes, namely: First, officers of the Regular Army and officers of the Marine Corps detached for service with the Army by order of the President; second, officers of the Organized Militia transferred to the Army of the United States or called into the service of the United States; third, officers of the volunteer forces: Provided further, That officers of the Regular Army holding commissions in the Organized Militia in the service of the United States, or in organizations transferred to the Army of the United States as hereinbefore provided, or in the volunteer forces, shall rank and have precedence under said commission as if they were commissions in the Regular Army, but the rank of officers of the Regular Army under their commissions in the Organized Militia shall not, for the purpose of this section, be held to antedate their formal entry into the service of the United States under said commissions.

Sec. 8. That all expenses necessary to the enforcement of this act, including the actual and necessary expense of travel of officers of the Army when traveling on duty pursuant to orders issued by the government of the several states and territories or the commanding general of the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia, shall be payable out of any appropriation made to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. That the Secretary of War shall cause to be annually estimated the amount necessary for carrying out the provisions in this act, and no money shall be expended hereunder except as shall from time to time be appropriated: Provided, That this act shall take effect Jan. 1, 1914.

"PORT" AND "STARBOARD" ABOLISHED.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved the endorsement of the General Board on a suggestion by Rear Admiral Schroeder as to orders governing movements of the rudder. This involves a change in the terms, dear to the heart of the seafaring man from time immemorial, of "port" and "starboard," and substituting therefor the terms "right" and "left," referring to the movements of the ship's head. The vote of the General Board upon the adoption of this endorsement was 8 to 1. The statement of the Board is as follows:

A change in an accepted and established procedure is justified only if two questions are answered in the affirmative:

First. Are there disadvantages with regard to existing practice that make a change desirable?

Second. Will the advantages of the proposed change outweigh any advantages the existing practice has and further be an improvement as to simplicity, directness and certainty of action?

As to the first consideration:

2. Formerly, when there was a helm in plain sight, and its relation to starboard and port was at once evident, the practice of indicating the actual motion of the helm, the instrument in the hands of the helmsman, was logical, and insured prompt action with a minimum chance of error.

3. When the instrument in the hands of the helmsman became the wheel, conservatism dictated that the procedure which had obtained for years to give commands that referred to the helm, and not to the wheel, should continue to be the practice among sailors. There appeared to be no urgency for change, because, owing to the relatively fast motion of the helm or wheel to the slow resulting motion of the ship, mistakes that were made could be corrected before the ship had appreciably changed course.

4. Every watch officer of experience can recall innumerable cases where, especially with new steersmen, the command to starboard produced first a motion of the wheel to starboard, and then the proper movement in the opposite direction as the man at the wheel remembered his teachings and reversed his first instinctive motion. Because of the many errors made, sometimes by a careless or sleepy steersman, resulting in a hard over helm or wrong way, came a cardinal rule for the officer of the deck to personally go and see whether his orders with regard to the helm had been carried out.

5. There can be no question that an unnecessary mental process is involved when the recipient of an order to do a certain thing, or perform a certain motion, is obliged to mentally translate the order so as to produce an opposite or different motion. Under such circumstances the order to starboard is not instantly followed by the natural resulting movement of the body, hands and wheel to the starboard or right; for the necessary mental action—the receipt of the impression conveyed by the word starboard; then the remembrance that the helm to starboard corresponds with wheel to port, followed by the resulting motor impulses—must all be completed before the order can be executed. With practice, the cerebral action becomes more sure and rapid, unconscious, almost; but if it could be measured, there would always be found a delay before desired action can actually take place. This becomes a serious matter with relatively untrained steersmen; and may become a vital matter in moments of intense excitement, when in action or in danger of collision. Under such circumstances a man of untrained intelligence becomes confused. He will not be able to move body and hands to starboard when he gets the command port; but he will generally and automatically do exactly what he hears—make the ordered movement to port.

As to the second consideration:

6. The order to execute a certain motion, in which the order indicates the motion, will undoubtedly be executed more quickly and more certainly than if the order suggests an opposite motion. This will especially be so if the steersman is new to the work. He has progressed so far as to associate the command, whether starboard or right, with his own motions to the right, and of the ship's head to the right. Even for the trained intelligence of the officer of the deck, it is easier in an emergency to give an order indicating in itself the direction he at once sees the ship's head ought to go, than to spontaneously pronounce the word indicating a motion in the opposite direction.

7. The attention is also invited to the fact that in conning the ship, motions of the arm and hand to the steersman do not indicate what is done with the helm, but what is done with the wheel. Here is an inconsistency in current practice that may mislead an inexperienced steersman. He is told to put the

wheel to the right by the order port; but he puts the wheel also to the right by a motion of the hand and arm to the right.

8. It is in the direction of simplicity and certainty of action to have the order, the motion of the steersman, the wheel and the ship's head in accord. Further, there appears no logical argument in favor of having the order to move the instrumentally employed, the wheel, depend upon another part of the steering mechanism. Often the order given is illogical and incorrect, if the tiller, as often happens, points aft instead of forward; and in these days there is generally no tiller—only a circular yoke which can have no definite direction.

9. It is considered well to have the order in accord with the resultant motion. This is engine room practice. The order "ahead" or "astern" has no relation to the link being up or down, but refers to the motion of the ship. The motion of levers in engine rooms and engine cabs, railroad switches and steering wheels of automobiles are all arranged for movement in the direction of the desired motion.

As to the commands to be used:

10. Conservatism advocates the retention of the terms now in use, starboard and port, as applied to the helm.

11. It would be well to retain these terms and apply them to the motion of the wheel, if it were not that their use would without doubt disconcert steersmen who have always associated them with the helm. There must be a minimum chance of error, and it is therefore considered that new terms are desirable. The officer of the deck, trained to think quickly and accurately, will be much less inconvenienced by the change in orders to be used than the more inexperienced man who is to execute them.

12. It is thought if a search is made for terms that will indicate exactly what is to be done, and that are familiar from childhood to all who may become steersmen, no more appropriate terms than Right and Left can be selected. Everyone turns to the right or left in civil life; a screw is right or left handed; in the preliminary instruction of seamen they right and left face and go squad or column right or left; and, moreover, these are nautical and tactical terms. Ships right and column left, and similar terms, are constantly employed. Wheel right or wheel left, or simply the order right or left, is a direction to the man at the wheel which can be instantly and accurately executed. These orders also accord with the motion of the arm and hand when used in conning ship.

13. The order "right rudder," or "left rudder," proposed for use in the new signal book, is open to objection, but is still preferable to the present orders "port the helm," or "starboard the helm." The proposed order is better in that the motion of the wheel is indicated by the word right, or left; rudder appears superfluous, and tends to do what the endeavor of the proposed change is to undo—confuse the steersman, whose two most important objects of attention should be the wheel, its motion and the resultant motion of the ship's head, and who has no concern with the rudder to initiate the required movement of the wheel.

14. Objection to the proposed changes is made that the expression "right 10 degrees" means that the resultant movement refers to the ship; and that the expression port ten degrees refers to the desired action of the man at the wheel, as regards the helm or rudder, the officer of the deck not to delegate the steadying of the ship on the new course to the steersman. Force is given to this, as it is necessary to indicate to the steersman how much rudder is to be given by the indicator on the bridge, which shows the position of the rudder.

15. It is considered that this objection can be entirely met by the order, say, "Right," followed by "Ten degrees rudder," or "Right—Rudder hard over." It is of great assistance to the steering to know the approximate change of course as well as the rudder angle. The order, "Right—Standard rudder," or "Twenty degrees rudder," followed by the change of course, or new course, conveys at once the information he requires.

16. The arguments of Par. 4 of Admiral Schroeder's letter are considered to effectually dispose of the suggestion that there should be an international agreement with regard to the question under discussion before action is taken.

17. It is gathered from the quotation under Par. 3, from the letter of the Commander-in-Chief of March 14, 1913, "The consensus of opinion among the older and more experienced officers of the fleet is in favor of retaining, for the present at least, the helm designation"; that opinion is not crystallized in the fleet against the approximate change of course as well as the rudder angle. If the Department decides to discontinue the helm designation, it would appear that it could well be undertaken now, when the matter is under discussion and the signal book is being revised.

18. After careful consideration the argument in favor of retaining the helm designation—that it will take time and trouble for those already familiar with its use to adapt themselves to the proposed change—it appears to be decidedly outweighed by the arguments for the change. There would be less danger of an order being incorrectly given with the change in operation than there is now or was formerly of an order being incorrectly executed. The officers and men who give orders are trained to think and decide quickly in moments of excitement and can soon adapt themselves to altered conditions; while the chance of error on the part of new steersmen constantly coming on would certainly be lessened.

19. The General Board therefore recommends:

That the helm designation be discontinued in orders or directions to the steersman.

That the terms "Right" and "Left" referring to movement of the ship's head, be used hereafter instead of the terms "Port" and "Starboard" referring to movement of the helm, in giving directions to the steersman.

That the order as to the rudder angle be given in such terms as "Ten degrees rudder; half-rudder; standard rudder; full rudder," etc., so that a complete order would be "Right—half-rudder," etc.

20. The use of "Right" instead of "Wheel right" is advocated. "Wheel right" is possibly subject to further change, as the successful use of electrical steering on the Chester and Des Moines does away with the wheel, and the steersman simply moves a lever in the direction it is desired to move the ship's head.

21. For backing, no different forms of orders are recommended, as they other of the deck gives the order to the steersman which indicates the direction in which the wheel is to be put, and follows it with instructions, as above, about the angle of rudder desired.

GEORGE DEWEY.

Navy Department, April 14, 1913.

Approved: JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

OFFICERS ON FLOOD RELIEF DUTY.

The following is the list of officers and non-commissioned officers on duty in the different flood districts, revised to April 11:

Headquarters, Memphis, Tenn.—Major James E. Normoyle, Q.M. Corps, in general charge Government relief work.

First District, Columbus, Ohio.—Capt. Hilden Olin, Sergts. William J. Walker, Peter W. Wey and Eber I. Sharp, Q.M. Corps; Major P. C. Fauntleroy, Med. Corps.

Second District, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Capt. L. E. Hanson, Sergt. Charles A. Shankel, Corpl. Robert E. Barker, 9th Inf.

Third District, Dayton, Ohio.—Major T. L. Rhoades, Med. Corps, chief sanitary officer; Capt. E. M. Leary, Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. B. Robb, 29th Inf.; Sergts. Charles B. Wickins, Q.M. Corps, Wilbur H. Towle, 29th Inf., Charles F. Dyer, Gustav Hass, recruit depot; Corpls. John W. Emerson, 29th Inf., William T. Neal and Matthew O'Connor, recruit depot. Medical Corps: Capt. George P. Peed, commanding; Capt. Arthur M. Whaley, executive officer; Capt. John S. Lambie, quartermaster; Capt. Morrison C. Stayer, commissary officer; Sergts. John H. Butler, William S. Washburn, Emil Ellingsen, Hugh D. Johnson, Robert L. Edwards, Sotheron J. Scott, Alexander Hepburn; Corpls. John Fitzgerald, Samuel Gatling.

Fourth District, Louisville, Ky.—Major James A. Logan, Jr., Q.M. Corps; Capt. Howard G. Davids, 9th Inf.; Capt. John J. Kingman, C.E.; Sergt. John R. Hubbard, Q.M. Corps; Sergt. Francis Christian, 9th Inf.

Medical Corps: Majors P. C. Hutton, S. W. Wadhams, Capt. John R. Boseley.

Evansville, Ind.—Capt. William K. Taylor, Corpls. Verne C. Carr, John R. Moragan, 9th Inf.

Paducah, Ky.—First Lieut. T. M. Reagan, Sergts. Thomas L. Kenney, George A. O'Donnell, Corpls. John A. Doran, Andrew Kearney, 15th Cav.

Fifth District, Hickman, Ky.—Capt. W. B. Baker, Q.M. Corps; Sergts. J. W. Black, Q.M. Corps, Edward McCormick, 11th Cav.; Corpl. James A. Gilbert, 9th Inf.; Sergt. Harry C. McDonnell, 9th Inf., Wickliffe, Ky.; Sergt. Henry Ross, 9th Inf., Columbus, Ky.; Sergt. Frank L. Dulligan, 9th Inf., Dyersburg, Tenn. Medical Corps: Major William L. Lyster.

Cairo, Ill.—Lieut. S. B. Buckner, jr., Sergeant Remington, Corpl. Lewis O. Jeffers, 9th U.S. Inf.

Capersville, Mo.—Capt. George H. McMaster, 3d U.S. Inf.; Sergt. John R. Platt, 9th U.S. Inf.

Oseola, Ark.—Corpl. William P. Blackwell, 9th U.S. Inf.

Sixth District, Tenn.—Lieuts. William E. Holliday, Allen M. Burdett, 17th Inf.; Sergt. Henry Bruch, 11th Cav.; Corpls. Lloyd Kemper, G. J. Sperry, 9th Inf. Medical Corps: Lieut. E. C. Register.

Seventh District, Helena, Ark.—Capt. J. E. Gaujot, 1st Cav.; Lieut. Henry A. Finch, C.E.; Capt. H. L. Jackson, retired; Sergts. James Miller, Q.M. Corps, William C. Hunt, 11th Cav., F. A. Styer, Co. F, O. B. Mullihan, Co. F; Corpls. O'Neal Chaver, Harry Sarah, Walter M. Williams, 9th Inf.

Engineer boat Scioto.—Sergts. Thomas A'Hearn, Service School Detachment, Arthur W. Lear, Service School Detachment, Peter Farrell, 9th Inf. Engineer boat Kentucky, Pvt. Harold H. Hunt, 9th Cav. Engineer boat Nokomis, Clerk W. J. Allen, Q.M. Corps.

The following are Navy officers on flood relief duty: Surg. S. G. Evans, P.A. Surg. R. Cuthbertson, Louisville, Ky.; P.A. Surg. W. Chambers, on steamer Kentucky; Paymaster Nesbit, at Louisville, Ky.; Paymaster Watrous, on steamer Kentucky; Paymaster Beecher, on steamer Cherokee; Paymaster Wertenbaker, on steamer Guayandotte. At Cincinnati, Ohio: Hospital Stewards P. E. Kent, G. T. O'Donnell. Louisville, Ky.: Hospital Steward McMillan. U.S. Engineer boats used as naval bases (floating) for Navy: Guayandotte, Cherokee, Kentucky.

Marine Corps personnel on duty at Dayton, Ohio: Capt. D. P. Hall, Lieut. Alexander M. Watson, Gunner Sergt. Charles E. Clark, Sergts. Jacob Lienhard, Joseph H. Davis, Fred L. Gillig, W. A. Roache, Privts. John H. Kelley, James Martin.

A TESTIMONIAL TO MR. C. J. PETHERICK.

Embassy of the United States of America,

Berlin, April 7, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On April 2 Mr. C. J. Petherick celebrated his forty-five years' service in the U.S. Government Despatch Agency in London, and his many friends in the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps presented him with several pieces of silver appropriately engraved with tokens of their esteem and affection, and a purse amounting to \$1,665. Of this the committee in Washington contributed \$755 and his many friends in Europe and America contributed through me \$900, of which \$122 came from civilian friends and admirers.

The list of contributors is so long and the individuals so widely scattered in the world that Mr. Petherick has charged me with the duty of expressing through the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL his deep appreciation of these tokens of esteem.

A. P. NIBLACK, Captain, U.S. Navy,
Naval Attaché, American Embassy, Berlin.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Oregon was placed in ordinary at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., April 9, 1913. She remains attached to the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

Rear Admiral Cowles, commanding the Pacific Fleet, sent a wireless message from Guaymas, Mexico, to San Diego on April 12, stating there were fifteen cases of meningitis on board the flagship California and that two had resulted fatally. The message directed that a boat be sent immediately to Guaymas with sufficient meningitis serum to treat the entire personnel of the flagship. Two hours after the receipt of the order the destroyer Paul Jones steamed out of San Diego Harbor with the serum and went southward at full speed. The destroyer made the run in forty-seven hours and fifty minutes, the distance covered being 1,048 miles, and average speed of twenty-one knots having been made. The performance is deemed remarkable because the Paul Jones is a comparatively old type of destroyer.

The battleship Illinois will take the Third Class midshipmen from the U.S. Naval Academy and certain of the members of the First Class on their practice cruise during the coming summer. The Illinois will leave Annapolis on June 9, and will proceed to European waters, visiting Antwerp, Belgium, Vigo, Spain, Cadiz, Spain, Gibraltar and Funchal, Madeira Island. The Illinois will leave Funchal about Aug. 10 for the United States, and, having conducted target practice for the training of the midshipmen on the Southern Drill Grounds in the latter part of August, will arrive at Annapolis about Aug. 29, when the midshipmen will disembark.

The following was the total degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy on April 1, 1913: Battleships—New York, 75.2; Texas, 86.9; Nevada, 25.3; Oklahoma, 20.5; Pennsylvania, 00.0. Destroyers—Cassin, 85.0; Cummings, 77.9; Downes, 41.8; Duncan, 71.2; Aylwin, 89.8; Parker, 86.9; Benham, 83.0; Balch, 85.4; O'Brien, 0.7; Nicholson, 0.7; Winslow, 0.7; McDougal, 3.3; Cushing, 5.9; Ericsson, 3.0. Submarines—F-4, 96.0; G-4, 88.3; G-2, 86.6; H-1, 88.9; H-2, 88.9; H-3, 87.0; G-3, 65.1; K-1, 70.9; K-2, 69.2; K-3, 73.6; K-4, 72.2; K-5, 55.2; K-6, 54.4; K-7, 62.3; K-8, 60.4; L-1, 00.0; L-2, 00.0; L-3, 00.0; L-4, 00.0; L-5, 00.0; L-6, 00.0; L-7, 00.0; M-1, 00.0. Submarine tenders—Fulton, 10.6. Fuel ships—Proteus, 87.3; Nereus, 80.6; Jason, 98.8; Jupiter, 96.8; Kanawha, 00.0; Maumee, 00.0. Gunboats—Sacramento, 9.0; Monocacy, 25.7; Palos, 25.7.

Off the coast of Guacauyabo, Cuba, about ten days ago, seventeen torpedoed destroyers under Captain Eberle averaged 82.6 per cent. torpedo hits at night battle firing. After the torpedo practice the boats engaged in their high power steaming trials, and some of them made thirty-three knots. In a heavy rain squall the high speed of twenty-six knots an hour (equalling thirty miles) was attained. The destroyer Beale made

the distance from Baltimore to Hampton Roads on April 15 in five hours, equalling thirty-one knots an hour.

Mayor Floyd S. Chapman, of Huntington, W. Va., has thanked the Secretary of the Navy for the valuable services rendered by the enlisted men of the Navy who became stranded in Huntington, W. Va., while en route to render aid to the flood sufferers in Dayton, Ohio. He stated that their services were most valuable in a critical time, and they performed every duty required of them.

It is expected that large sums of money will be saved the Navy Department as the result of experiments made by Pay Insnr. E. D. Ryan, U.S.N., at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. A small smelting plant was installed some months ago, and the first tests just completed showed that a large percentage of the copper scrap could be melted down into first class metal. Some days ago Secretary Daniels signed a requisition for \$50,000 to buy copper. This requisition was returned by Inspector Ryan, who stated the amount of copper melted down at the Brooklyn Yard made the requisition unnecessary.

The attention of Christian church members on the ships of the Navy at Brooklyn, N.Y., is called to a social supper, which is served in the Den at the Y.M.C.A. Building, on Sundays, at 5 p.m., to which they are invited to meet the secretaries of the Brooklyn Branch of the Naval Y.M.C.A. and their wives, and other women and men from the churches. The usual attendance runs from thirty to fifty, and those who attend have a good time. "Ask one of the secretaries about it," says the Semaphore, published by the Association, "or come without further notice." The intership swimming, athletic and gymnastic meets will be held April 28, 30 and May 2. From present indications, these meets will be the largest ever held in Brooklyn, and gold, silver or bronze medals will be awarded.

Puddings, pastries and ice cream are favorite dishes on the sailor's menu card in the U.S. Navy. And the quantities thereof which are consumed would need an elongated line of figures to express. Milk is an item which largely enters into their composition, and an inkling of these huge quantities may be had from the fact that it has been necessary to purchase recently 350,000 pounds of evaporated milk for issue to the vessels of the Navy between now and the latter part of July. Each bidder was required to submit samples, these samples being thoroughly tested by chemists at the New York Yard. All samples represented milks which were guaranteed to keep good in any climate for a period of one year after delivery. The contract for supplying the milk was finally awarded to the Van Camp Products Company, of New York, at \$0.065 per pound, the total value of the order being \$22,750. The Navy Department has found from experience gained in various parts of the world, and under all kinds of climatic condition, that evaporated milk, in addition to being more economical in use, affords a greater all-around degree of satisfaction. The use of condensed milk has accordingly been discontinued. Since March 1, 1912, Paymaster General Cowie has purchased for use in the Navy about two million pounds of evaporated milk.

SEVERITY FOR NAVAL ACADEMY HAZERS.

In announcing on April 17 his approval of the sentence of the court dismissing Midsn. James C. Cook, of the Third Class, from the Naval Academy, Secretary Daniels has made it plain that he intends to stamp out hazing at the Naval Academy and that he considered that the court had been extremely lenient with the young man in this case in not imposing, in addition to the sentence of dismissal, a sentence of one year's confinement, which is the penalty provided by law for extreme cases.

"I have affirmed the sentence of the court," said Secretary Daniels, "although in my judgment the evidence warranted a more severe punishment than a mere dismissal from the Academy. I have no sympathy with hazing. Your hazer is essentially a bully, and must necessarily have in his nature a streak of the same innate cruelty possessed by brutes who torture dumb animals for the pleasure of watching their suffering. The U.S. Navy has no place for youths of this kind. The Naval Academy is intended to teach young men what is required of an officer and a gentleman—lessons in bullying and torturing have no room in the curriculum, and I do not intend that it shall exist as an optional course of study. The Academy is, moreover, peculiarly under the direct supervision of Congress, and Congress has passed laws providing severe punishment for hazing. Where the hazing is 'brutal,' as the evidence in this particular case shows it to have been, in my judgment, the law provides that the guilty youth may receive in addition to his dismissal from the Academy a sentence of confinement not to exceed one year at some place where he will not be associated with criminals. This sentence would have been justified in this case, but as I have not had an opportunity to issue a warning before I have let the sentence stand at dismissal. To make sure that the students understand that no leniency will be shown in the future, however, I have issued the following comment on the verdict, which I have ordered transmitted to every midshipman and instructor at the Naval Academy:

"Congress has expressed its severe disapproval of hazing, and it is my intention to see that the laws it has enacted for the punishment of the practice are carried out to the fullest extent. Although I have decided not to return the record in this case to the court for reconsideration of the sentence, nevertheless I regard the punishment inadequate for the offense, and I take this opportunity of saying that this senseless and dangerous practice will not be tolerated at an educational institution founded and supported by the Government. Future manifestations of such character at the Naval Academy will meet with vigorous action."

Midshipman Cook pleaded guilty before a court-martial of "hazing," an offense which the law provides may be punished by "imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year," in addition to dismissal. The court sentenced him to dismissal without imposing any period of imprisonment. The law provides that a court-martial in cases of brutal or cruel hazing may, in addition to dismissal, sentence a midshipman "to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year; provided, that such midshipman shall not be confined in a military or naval prison or elsewhere with men who have been convicted of crimes or misdemeanors." The offense of "hazing" is defined as consisting of "any unauthorized assumption of authority by one midshipman over another midshipman whereby the last mentioned midshipman shall or may suffer or be exposed to suffer any cruelty, indignity, humiliation, hardship or oppression, or the deprivation

or abridgement of any right, privilege or advantage to which he shall be legally entitled."

Secretary Daniels's remarks on the case, he adds, "will be communicated to the officers and midshipmen at the Naval Academy as well as to the Service at large, in order to emphasize the fact that the Department intends to enforce the announced purpose of Congress to 'effectually prevent the practice of hazing.' Subject to the foregoing remarks the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial in this case are approved."

Midshipman Cook was appointed from Arkansas on July 5, 1911. He pleaded guilty to hazing Midsn. N. T. Lawrence, Jr., of the Fourth Class. The hazing resulted in a fight which brought the case to the attention of Capt. John H. Gibbons, Superintendent of the Academy, who ordered the court-martial.

NEW FRENCH BATTLESHIPS.

The French battleship Normandie is a distinct departure from those of other Powers by reason of having twelve guns of 13.4 inches in caliber, divided among four turrets. The latter are placed on the center line of the ship, and vary in height. The guns in the after turret are elevated twenty-six feet above the water line, those in the turret amidships thirty-five feet, and the guns in the forward turret are thirty-seven feet above the water line. The Normandie's turrets have armor of seventeen inches in thickness, and by the new arrangement she can deliver a broadside fire more powerful than that of any vessel yet designed. While the French naval authorities are confident that the Normandie and her three sister ships possess a great superiority in gun fire over other super-Dreadnoughts, the Naval and Military Record of London, England, expresses doubts, and in criticizing the new arrangement of turret guns says:

"The placing of so large a proportion of the main armament in so few positions is rather a hazardous policy, for, apart from the risk of losing a third of the broadside fire in action by the disablement of a barbette, there is legitimate doubt for questioning the actual feasibility of the quadruple turret, on account of the qualified success of the triple mounting. Favorable reports have been published of the gun trials of the two ships in commission with triple turrets (the Italian Dante Alighieri and the Austrian Viribus Unitis), but these reports are in the nature of 'ex parte' statements, and have been considerably modified by subsequent versions of the conditions under which the trials of these two ships' guns took place and the results thereof. It will be remembered that a special triple turret was tried at the Meppen proving grounds in Germany before officials and officers of the German navy. In spite of the fact that the crew of this experimental turret had special training, the rate of fire was not found to be appreciably greater than that of a well served twin mounting.

"Apart from the question of rapidity of fire, the tremendous strains and blasts from a salvo of three or four guns of large caliber in one position would subject the strongest hull and framing to an abnormal stress. Provision is made in triple turrets for locking the guns in one sleeve for salvo firing, but there is no evidence as yet of an absolutely synchronized salvo having been attained in any proving ground or ship trials. However fractionally the discharge of one gun may precede the others, the 'throw off' of the barbette by the premature discharge of that one gun may cause the projectiles of the other guns to miss the desired target, in the neighborhood of which it is desired to place a simultaneous and crushing blow of three or four projectiles."

AMERICAN AND BRITISH COAL.

The investigations by the United States regarding the supply and relative cost of coal on the Suez and Panama Canal routes prompt the Manchester Guardian (England) to remark that American and British coal will be brought into sharp competition and prices at the coaling stations will in many cases determine whether the new or the old route will be chosen by vessels trading to the Orient, Australia and some South American ports. From Europe to Australia and the Orient generally the distance advantage will still be with the Suez route, but, as may happen, coal prices at stations on the new route may be materially below those on the old, and then many vessels will prefer to take the new route, provided, of course, that the longer steaming distance would not in the extra coal consumed cost more in the long run. The Guardian is convinced that "the United States Government is likely to make the accommodation at its naval coaling stations ample for the supply of coal to merchant vessels using the Canal and that the prices charged will be at or near bare cost."

The prices of British coal at Suez are relatively high, ranging from \$5.10 to \$6.30 per ton, whereas it is expected that American coal only five per cent. inferior to best Welsh will be supplied at Panama for \$4.60, at the outside, and that in due time, when the vast reserves near the Pacific seaboard are exploited, the price may be got as low as \$4.15, or thereabouts, at the Pacific end of the new canal. Beyond Suez coal prices advance until stations are reached at which Far Eastern coal competes, whereas it is expected that vessels taking the Panama route to the Orient will in course of time be able to get fairly cheap coal beyond the new canal at Puget Sound, San Francisco, Seattle and Vancouver.

According to Mr. Emory R. Johnson, who made a thorough investigation of the subject for the United States Government, the prices of coal at the Panama Canal compare favorably with the current cost of coal at the Suez Canal. The 1912 contract price of Welsh coal at Port Said was \$6.33 per ton, and the Maritime Register of New York says it seems certain that coal can be profitably sold by the United States Government at Cristobal for about \$1.75 and at Balboa for \$1.25 less than the price charged at the Suez Canal, but this, however, can be brought about only by the maintenance of government coaling stations at the canal termini and by selling coal at cost or with but slight profit.

To the collection of revolutionary relics in Continental Memorial Hall in Washington, D.C., is to be added a walking stick made from the timbers of the Alliance, one of the ships of John Paul Jones's squadron in the battle with the Serapis. The stick will be placed in the collection by Miss Marion H. Brazier, of Boston. It will not be given to the organization outright, however. Neither

the date of the breaking up of the ship nor the time the cane was made is known accurately, but enough has been learned to establish the authenticity of the relic. It was given to Capt. U. Shillaber, who carried it on three voyages around the world on sailing ships. He willed it to his brother, who left it to Mrs. Emma S. Clement, of Newton, Mass. It was acquired by the John Paul Jones Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution last year.

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle—Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy, later than those of the same vessels noted in the complete Navy Table on another page:

Glacier, sailed April 14 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for Guaymas, Mexico.
Caesar, arrived April 15 at Tortugas.
Eagle, arrived April 15 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Beale, arrived April 15 at the Norfolk Yard.
Dixie, arrived April 15 at the New York Yard.
Vulcan, arrived April 15 at Newport News, Va.
Solace, sailed April 17 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York.
Paul Jones, sailed April 15 from Guaymas, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.
Montgomery, sailed April 16 from Hampton Roads for Newport, R.I.
Minnesota, sailed April 16 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Idaho, sailed April 16 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Tampico, Mexico.
Sterling, arrived April 17 at Lambert Point, Va.
Arethusa, arrived April 16 at Port Arthur, Texas.
Yorktown, sailed April 16 from San Diego, Cal., for Corinto, Nicaragua.
Baltimore, sailed April 16 from Norfolk, Va., for the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Nashua, arrived April 16 at Tiburon, Cal.
Nanshan, sailed April 16 from Moji, Japan, for San Francisco, Cal.
Brutus, arrived April 17 at Beirut, Syria.
Celtic, sailed April 16 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Boston, Mass.
Supply, arrived April 16 at Shanghai, China.
Albany, sailed April 17 from Shanghai, China, for Hankow, China.
Panther, Ontario, Yankton, sailed April 17 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York.
New Hampshire, arrived April 17 at the Norfolk Yard.
Walke, sailed April 17 from the navy yard, New York, for Newport, R.I.
Orion, sailed from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads April 17.
Wyoming, sailed from Hampton Roads for New York April 17.
Beale, sailed from Norfolk for Newport April 17.
Montgomery, arrived at Newport April 17.
Walke, arrived at Newport April 17.
South Carolina, arrived at Norfolk April 18.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 12, 1913.

Appointment in the Navy.

Richard Grady, of Maryland, to be a dental surgeon for duty at the U.S. Naval Academy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), from March 4, 1913.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 11.—Lieut. Logan Cresap detached New Hampshire; to naval inspector of ordnance, Carnegie Steel Company, Muncie, Pa.
Gun. Lawrence Wittmann to E. W. Bliss Works, Brooklyn, N.Y.

APRIL 12.—Capt. F. M. Bennett to commandant, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Reeves detached charge coal depot, Tiburon, Cal., May 1, 1913; to command Jupiter.

Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Horne detached New Hampshire, May 5, 1913; to Asiatic Station.

Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Chase detached Iowa; to Branch Hydrographic Office, New York.

Lieut. John Grady detached Branch Hydrographic Office, New York, May 1, 1913; to New Hampshire as navigator.

Lieut. I. C. Johnson, Jr., detached assistant to supervisor naval auxiliaries, Norfolk, Va.; to New Hampshire.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. M. Cohen to duty staff, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Ensign R. F. Wood detached North Dakota, May 1, 1913; to Asiatic Station.

Ensign W. V. Coombs detached Connecticut; to Wisconsin.

Ensign C. M. Cook, Jr., detached Connecticut; to Maine.

Ensign L. P. Johnson detached Maine; to Connecticut.

Ensign B. K. Muir detached Wisconsin; to Connecticut.

P.A. Surg. A. H. Allen detached U.S. Atlantic Reserve Fleet; to Connecticut.

P.A. Surg. E. V. Valz detached Kansas; to Minnesota.

Asst. Surg. W. L. Irvine detached Connecticut; to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Asst. Surg. E. W. Phillips detached Minnesota; to Kansas.

Gun. Leroy Rodd to naval proving grounds, Indian Head, Md.

Paymr. Clerk H. F. Wight appointed; to Alert.

Paymr. Clerk B. W. Shumaker appointment revoked.

Note.—Comdr. W. J. Sears, U.S.N., retired, died at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 12, 1913.

APRIL 14.—Lieut. (J.G.) S. F. Heim to receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Gun. J. J. Murray to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.

Chief Gun. David Hepburn detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; continue treatment naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

APRIL 15.—Lieut. B. Y. Rhodes detached Baltimore; to New Jersey as ordnance officer.

Ensign E. W. Robinson detached Indiana; to New Jersey.

Ensign R. S. Wentworth detached Massachusetts; to New Jersey.

Paymr. C. R. O'Leary detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; continue treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

Chaplain A. W. Stone detached Minnesota; to wait orders.

Chief Btsn. J. C. Lindberg to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Gun. H. E. Stevens to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Chief Mach. H. I. Edwards to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mach. C. M. Baldwin detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to New Jersey.

Paymr. Clerk M. C. Kneip appointment revoked.

APRIL 16.—Lieut. (J.G.) D. A. Scott detached Colorado; to home, wait orders.

Ensign J. S. Lowell detached Baltimore; to William Cramp and Sons, connection Aylin and on board when commissioned.

Btsn. Gustaf Dahlgren detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

APRIL 17.—Lieut. L. M. Poole detached from duty as assistant inspector of machinery at the Cramp Works, Philadelphia, Pa., and ordered to the Asiatic Station.

Lieut. L. W. Cochran detached from the Jowett and ordered home; to wait orders.

Lieut. W. H. Lee ordered to navy yard, Charleston, S.C., May 10.

Ensign L. R. Brown detached from the Florida and ordered to West Virginia.

Ensign I. A. Logan detached from the Oregon, and ordered to the West Virginia.

Ensign Elliot Buckmaster detached from the Wyoming, and ordered to the New Jersey.

Ensign L. A. Davidson detached from the New Hampshire, and ordered to the Beale.

Ensigns R. E. P. Elmer, Schuyler and Mills detached from the North Dakota, and ordered to the New Jersey.
P.A. Surg. P. Huff detached from the Florida, and ordered to the Scorpion.
P.A. Surg. R. J. Straeton detached from the Tonopah, and ordered to the Florida.
P.A. Surg. P. T. Deaser detached from navy yard, Boston, Mass., and ordered to the Tonopah.
Asst. Surg. D. C. Walton detached from the Scorpion, and ordered home to wait orders.
Quinby, G. C. Smith detached from the Oregon, and ordered to the Pittsburgh.
Chief Mach. W. C. Gray detached from the Baltimore, and ordered to the Iowa.
Chief Mach. A. T. Percival ordered to the Cleveland.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 14.—Capt. H. D. South detached North Dakota; to command naval prison, Boston.
Capt. P. A. Chamberlin detached naval prison, Boston; to North Dakota.
First Lieut. Calhoun Ancrum detached marine barracks, Charleston; to Philippines.
APRIL 15.—First Lieut. R. S. Kingsbury detached marine barracks, Honolulu; to marine barracks, Charleston.
First Lieut. John Marston, 3d, detached Michigan; to recruit depot, Norfolk.
APRIL 16.—Col. F. L. Denny, Q.M., detailed as officer in charge of the Quartermaster's Department, vice Lieut. Col. C. L. McCawley, A.Q.M., relieved.
First Lieut. Arthur Stokes detached recruiting office, New York; to recruiting office, Pittsburgh.

CHANGES IN MARINE CORPS PAMPHLETS, No. 12.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1913.

Post Exchange Regulations, U.S. Marine Corps.
Under the heading "Directions as to Management," Post Exchange Regulations, U.S. Marine Corps, 1912, add to the third paragraph under the subheading "Vouchers," page 16, after the sentence concluding with the word "corps," the following:
"Whenever a post exchange or company fund is transferred from one officer to another, the officer being so relieved will invoice to his successor all vouchers which he has transferred, specifying on the invoice each voucher which is missing. This invoice will be retained by the receiving officer until the next inspection and audit of the fund is made by an officer of the Adjutant and Inspector's Department, in order that responsibility may thus be fixed for such vouchers as may be missing at the time of such inspection."
W. P. BIDDLE, Major General, Commandant.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

APRIL 14.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. A. F. Patterson detached Windom; to Tuscarora.
Third Lieut. J. E. Stika detached Androscoggin; to Tuscarora.
APRIL 16.—First Lieut. E. Blake, jr., detached from duty as purchasing officer, San Francisco, Cal., on May 1; to Yamacraw.
First Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Macconn granted ninety days' leave, beginning May 31, with permission to go beyond the seas.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

While going to the assistance of the schooner Kolon on April 9 the cutter Acushnet, Capt. W. W. Wiley, sighted a vessel dismasted and in a dangerous condition. First stopping to assure themselves that the Kolon was in no immediate danger, the cutter went to the assistance of the other vessel, which proved to be the American schooner Mary E. Olys, of Bath, Me. The schooner had lost her starboard anchor in a heavy gale and was dragging her port anchor. The cutter took the schooner in tow and returned to the Kolon, which was also taken in tow, and both were delivered at the wharf at Woods Hole. In his report to the Department, Captain Wiley commends the behavior of Master Mate G. D. Robinson and the crew of the cutter for their prompt action, to which, he says, the success of the operation was due.

Capt. W. W. Joyce, commanding the Yamacraw, reports going to the assistance on April 4 of the S.S. Astral and a barge, both of New York, which were stranded four miles south of Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse. Both vessels were floated and taken in tow and on April 7 safely docked in Jacksonville Harbor.

According to a report filed at the headquarters of the Revenue Cutter Service by Capt. G. C. Carmine, commanding the cutter Apache, during the cruising season from December to April has been under way 193 days, cruising in that time a distance of 5,673 miles, and relieved or assisted fifteen vessels and picked up 232 persons. The report states the value of property saved by this vessel during the time specified as \$1,679,720.

The cutter Gresham was placed in commission at the depot, April 11, on the same day the Itasca was placed out of commission, officers and crew transferred.

The cutter Bear will sail from San Francisco on an Alaskan and Arctic cruise May 1, stopping at Seattle for mail for Nome.

The cutter Golden Gate will patrol the course of the inter-collegiate regatta on Oakland Estuary, April 19.

Vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service on winter patrol duty during the season recently closed, have made a record of 125 lives actually rescued and towed to safety, five distressed vessels assisted, which, with their cargoes, were valued at over six and one-quarter millions of dollars, and on board of which were 854 persons, and sixteen derelicts destroyed or towed into port. Thirty-three vessels in distress, carrying several hundred persons, were aided last winter by the revenue cutters Woodbury, Androscoggin, Itasca and Acushnet off the New England coast. In the four months ended April 1 these cutters covered more than 17,000 miles in cruising between Point Judith, R.I., and Calais, Me. The Androscoggin also made a 1,500-mile fruitless trip into Southern waters in search of the schooner Futuro, abandoned off Charleston. During the winter the Woodbury aided nine vessels carrying fifty-seven persons and valued at \$215,000. The Androscoggin aided eight vessels. The Itasca was able to help three vessels, valued at \$509,000. One of these, the steamship City of Macon, was run down and almost sunk in Vineyard Sound by the steamship James S. Whitney. The Acushnet helped twelve vessels, valued at \$663,000.

The Flying Pan Lightship, No. 94, which broke adrift April 11 during the heavy seas and high winds, was found by the revenue cutter Seminoles and towed to Southport Harbor, Va. The Seminoles, the buoy tender Cypress and several tugs had put out in search of the lightship, on receiving a wireless from the lightship, and it was the Seminoles that finally found her and rescued her crew. Before this, however, she had struck on the beach several times.

The schooner Charles E. Church, severely damaged in a collision, was towed into New York this week by the revenue cutter Mohawk.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, New Bedford, Mass.
ALONGQUID—Capt. J. H. Brown, San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. F. C. Billard, Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. F. J. Haake, Baltimore, Md.
ARCAT—2d Lieut. R. L. Jack, Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, Arctic cruise.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.
COLFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn, New Orleans, La.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Uike, Jr., San Francisco.
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. A. C. Norman, Baltimore.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Uike, Jr., San Francisco.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.
ITASCA—Out of commission, South Baltimore, Md.
MCCULLOCH—Capt. W. L. Sill, San Francisco, Cal.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. J. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel, New York.
MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge, San Francisco, Cal.
MIAMI—Capt. A. L. Gamble, Halifax, N.S.
MOHAWK—Capt. S. Van Hooker, Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Depot, South Baltimore, Md.
ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, Norfolk, Va.
PAMLICO—Capt. H. B. West, Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. G. L. Carden, Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Halifax, N.S.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee, Neah Bay, Wash.
TAMOMA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Port Townsend, Wash.
THEIST—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Honolulu, H.T.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry, Milwaukee, Wis.
UNALGA—Capt. R. O. Crisp, Port Townsend, Wash.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, Galveston, Texas.
WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate E. N. Thacher, Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey, At Mobile, Ala.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, Jr., Eastport, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. W. W. Joyce, Savannah, Ga.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., April 15, 1913.

Mrs. Frank H. Brumby was hostess at cards Thursday for her house guest, Mrs. Otto Notting, of Richmond, Va., and for Mesdames Arthur Stansbury, Walke, Truxton, John G. Quinby, Isaac Walke, Lawrence Groner, Aubrey Bailey, Frederick Killam, Montgomery Osborne, Robert M. Doyle, Talbot Truxton, Misses Elizabeth Martin and Cornelia Truxton. Mesdames Osborne, Quinby and Killam won prizes. Tea was served by Mrs. Truxton.

Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Greenslade entertained at dinner on the Michigan Tuesday for Mrs. Greenslade, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lackey and Lieut. and Mrs. Walter N. Vernou. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson East gave a farewell reception at their home Tuesday for their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Cornell, who left Saturday for their new station, San Juan. Mr. and Mrs. East and Lieut. and Mrs. Cornell received, and among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Arnold De Otte, Miss De Otte, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Wheeler, Lieut. and Mrs. Crapster, Lieut. Sidney Orme and Surgeon Squires, U.S.R.C.S.

Misses Best, Granby street, entertained Monday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Horn, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Menzel, Doctor Dean, Mr. Richard Byrd and Mr. Robert Kent. Among the naval players at the Great Bridge Chapter, D.A.R.'s card party, at the Monticello Thursday, were Mrs. Clifford Millard, Misses Voight, Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, Mrs. A. B. Court, Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen, Mrs. William W. Galt, Mrs. Louis H. Mayfield, Miss Katherine Quinby, Miss Katherine Robinson, Mrs. Basil Manly, Mrs. A. A. Garcelon, Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham and Miss Marjorie Eldredge.

Miss Marion Simmons entertained at bridge last week for her guest, Miss Anne Banks, and for Mrs. Rufus King, Mrs. John S. Barlow, Mrs. Harold V. McKittrick, Mrs. Kemp Savage, Mrs. Garland Peed, Mrs. Pinckney Payne, Mrs. James Calpeper, Misses Hemingway and Taylor, Dainty handkerchiefs were the prizes. Mrs. Rufus King will leave soon to join Ensign King in New York. Mrs. Victor Blue will arrive in the near future, to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Killam, Graydon avenue.

Surg. and Mrs. John B. Kaufman and little son, who have been the guest of their mother, Mrs. E. C. Brookes, Portsmouth, left for Philadelphia. Miss Elizabeth Marshall, who has been touring the West Indies and Panama, is now the guest of Miss Alice Hibbet, naval hospital. Mrs. James Paulding Murdock and two children, who have been spending the winter in Florida, are now guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nash, Portsmouth. Miss Katherine Quinby and Mr. Theodore Wrenn will dance a number at the performance for the benefit of the flood sufferers at the Academy this evening. Miss Quinby is famous for her wonderful dancing.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cresap, who have been spending some time in Portsmouth, will leave soon for Munhall, Pa. There Lieut. and Mrs. Cresap has been ordered for duty. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle have returned from a short visit to Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Neil Stewart have returned to their home, Larchmont, after a week-end stay with Surg. George Riker, in Washington. Among the Country Club dancers at the Saturday evening hop were Ensign and Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnston, Constr. and Mrs. Allan J. Chantry, Jr., Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Misses Bessie Kelly, Katherine Quinby, Katherine Robinson, Pat Morris, of Washington; Lieutenant Sterling, Ensign Pamperin and Surgeon Riggs.

Mrs. Allen M. Sumner and little daughter are spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Murray, Boiesvaine avenue, Ghent. Miss Margory Eldredge left for Annapolis last week, to attend the Saturday hop. Miss Susie Galt left this week for Timmonsville, S.C., to attend the wedding of Miss Katherine McSwen to Dr. Ralph Foster. Mrs. James M. Doyle is a guest at Mrs. Andrew Brown's, Bute street. Comdr. Allen M. Cooke spent part of last week with his family, Pelham place, Ghent. Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Cornell, U.S.R.C.S., left Saturday for San Juan, Porto Rico, where Lieutenant Cornell has been ordered for duty. Miss Pat Morris, of Washington, recent guest of her sister, Mrs. Allen M. Sumner, Ghent, is now the guest of Miss Katherine Bruce, Portsmouth.

The Rocket, under Chief Boatwain MacDonald, left the yard Sunday for Indian Head, to bring 100,000 pounds of smokeless powder to St. Julien's magazine. The Lebanon and Sonoma, towing targets, sailed Friday from the yard to the Southern Drill Grounds, where the Delaware, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, which were detained at the yard for repairs during recent battle practice, will begin practice to-day. The South Carolina and collier Cyclops left Friday for Lynnhaven Bay, remaining there until yesterday, then sailing to sea to conduct coaling experiments. The scout, Jenkins, Fanning, Beale and Jarvis, composing the fifth group of destroyers, arrived at the yard Saturday from Guantanamo.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., April 15, 1913.

Chaplain Watts has installed a moving picture machine of the latest and most modern type, and entertainments, with a band concert, are given at the post gymnasium Tuesday and Friday evenings and are well attended by the officers and their families, as well as the enlisted men, the seating capacity of the hall often being taxed.

Capt. and Mrs. Reuben Smith gave a dinner on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Duncan, Major and Mrs. Bookmiller, Capt. and Mrs. Munson and Chaplain and Mrs. Watts. Captain Anderson has returned to the post after several weeks' relief work in the flood district. Colonel Crane has left for a ten days' trip South. Lieutenant Sturtevant has returned from duty in the Ohio flood districts. Chaplain Watts occupied the pulpit at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Newport, Ky., on Sunday morning.

Major and Mrs. Duncan have been entertaining their brother, Mr. Henry Duncan, of Lexington, Ky. Lieut. F. P. Regan has returned from Fort McPherson, Ga., where he went to take his examinations for promotion. Capt. and Mrs. Davids are taking a southern trip. Lieutenants Heidt and Harmon have returned from detail in the Ohio flood districts. Capt. and Mrs. Kinney have returned to the post after several months' leave.

Chaplain and Mrs. Watts have issued invitations for a dinner on Thursday in honor of Major and Mrs. Duncan and Major and Mrs. Bookmiller. Captain Hanson is absent from the post in connection with the flood relief work, and has his headquarters at the City Hall, Cincinnati.

Mr. Albert Stegman entertained the officers of the garrison at a bowling party at Newport, Ky., on Tuesday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Hearn are on a month's leave, visiting relatives in the South. Lieutenant Hearn has been taking his examinations for promotion at Fort McPherson, Ga. Mrs. Kinney entertained the Sewing Club on Tuesday and the Card Club will meet at her home on Tuesday afternoon next.

Trap shooting has been started by the officers of the post and a keen interest is being taken by all.
A souvenir booklet of the post, containing a brief history of the 9th Infantry, has been published, under the supervision of Captain Hanson, Chaplain Watts and Lieut. J. T. Harris. Lieutenant Buckner is absent from the post in connection with the flood relief work. Mrs. Heidt, wife of Lieut. Heidt, is visiting her aunt in San Francisco. Captain Doern M.C. has arrived from the Philippines for station here. Capt. and Mrs. Anderson have as their guest Mrs. Anderson's mother, Mrs. Woody.

Captain Peed, M.C., is at Columbus, Ohio, on the flood re-

lief detail. Mrs. Vance, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, recently left for her home in Louisville, Ky. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Johnson, who returned to Fort Thomas on Saturday.

A baseball tournament has been started for the enlisted men, under the supervision of Chaplain Watts and Lieutenant Sturtevant.

FORT LISCOM.

Fort Liscom, Alaska, April 4, 1913.

The Tillicum Club, of Valdez, gave a large entertainment Saturday night, March 29, in honor of the officers and ladies of Fort Liscom. The first part of the evening was spent playing royal auction bridge. A dainty boudoir cap was won by Mrs. Winifred Zeigler; a brass tray and smoking set by Lieut. Stuart A. Howard. On the conclusion of the card game an excellent program of moving pictures was shown and delicious refreshments were served later. Present from the garrison were Col. and Mrs. J. P. O'Neil, Miss Troup, Capt. Isaac Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. William A. Carleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart A. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. Louis A. Kunzig, Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader and Lieut. William H. Anderson. The key of the club was formally presented to Colonel O'Neil by the president of the Tillicum Club, Mr. Fish. The hosts and hostesses for the occasion who formed the receiving line were Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Sullivan, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. Quinn.

On Sunday the launch Lieutenant Donaldson took a party from the post for an enjoyable trip down the bay to the Cliff gold mine. They left Fort Liscom about noon and spent nearly two hours going over the mine. Mr. Millard, the manager, conducted the party down into the tunnel, each guest lighting his way by candles. Then they were shown through the mill, and saw the stamps working and the furnace where the gold bricks are compressed. The party consisted of Colonel O'Neil, Miss Troup, Captain Erwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader and Lieutenant Anderson. On Tuesday afternoon, April 1, Mrs. George R. Walker, of Valdez, gave a large bridge party for Miss Troup, Mesdames Payne, Sullivan, Whitley, Weeks, O'Neil, Carleton, Howard, von Schrader, Sherrard, Bouze, Dalton, Hemple, Lyons, Lang and Finical. The first prize, a glass and silver vase, was won by Mrs. Finical; second, half a dozen handmade dollies, by Mrs. Lyons; third, a guest towel, by Mrs. Lang.

Tuesday evening, April 1, the Ladies' Dancing Club held its second dance at Moose Hall. All the officers and ladies of Fort Liscom were invited. From the post were Col. and Mrs. O'Neil, Miss Troup, Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, Captain Erwin and Lieutenant Anderson. The Wednesday Auction Bridge Club met March 2 at the residence of Mrs. V. A. Payne. The high score for the day was made by Mrs. Whitley. On Thursday evening, March 8, Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader entertained the entire post at cards. There were two tables of auction and one large table of vingt-et-un. The guests were Colonel O'Neil, Miss Troup, Captain Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. Kunzig, Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrard and Lieutenant Anderson.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., April 17, 1913.

Majors Armand I. Lasseigne and James H. McRae, members of the board conducting the examination during the past week of Capt. John F. Madden and John E. Woodward, have been the guests respectively of Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber and Col. John S. Mallory. Chaplain Ernest W. Wood, recently appointed and assigned to the 8th Infantry, with station at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, reported at Fort Jay on the 13th and has been here on temporary duty during the week. On Wednesday Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith entertained at dinner Chaplain and Mrs. Wood, Miss Albert, a sister of Mrs. Wood, and Major and Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner. On the 17th Chaplains Wood and Smith were guests of Col. Daniel Appleton at a review of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., by Col. Clarence P. Townsley, Superintendent U.S. Military Academy.

Mrs. John E. Woodward has returned from a visit to Panama and the West Indies and has her sister, Miss Judge, as a house guest. Lieut. E. V. Smith, 18th Inf., who has been visiting his brother, Capt. K. T. Smith, has left to join his regiment at Texas City. Lieutenants Polhemus and Taylor spent a few days on the post at the bachelors' mess. Fort Jay, en route to join their battalion. Col. John S. Mallory at Corbin Hall delivered a very instructive and interesting lecture as a part of the post-graduate course of the garrison school. The subject was "The Battle of Tientsin." A large number of officers, regimental and staff, were present.

Lieut. John Reddy, Med. Corps, has left Fort Jay on a month's leave, to be spent in Pennsylvania, en route for San Francisco, to sail for the East in May. Lieut. L. R. Baker, M.R.C., from Fort Ethan Allen, is on temporary duty. Capt. George Shelton and family have arrived and are quartered in Fort Jay. Capt. John E. Madden has moved to No. 4, Generals' Row. Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy is visiting her sister, Mrs. Thomas W. Darrab.

The Rev. Dr. C. M. Niles preached at the chapel last Sunday morning, and the Rev. Samuel B. Stroup, recently ordained in the Diocese of New York, who has been superintendent of the Sunday school for three years, officiated for the first time the same day. Mrs. Leonard Wood, who came on from Washington for the wedding of Miss Roosevelt, was a recent guest of Mrs. Rogers Birnie, New York Arsenal.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., April 13, 1913.

Mrs. Edward F. Geddings left Tuesday for Galveston, Texas. Mrs. Allen M. Smith entertained Thursday at a bridge luncheon for eight. Mrs. Charles W. Weeks on Friday had dinner for Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Sedgwick, of Minneapolis, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. M. Smith, Major and Mrs. George Penrose, and Mrs. Henry F. Eames, all of this garrison.

Mrs. James R. Lindsay, Robert and Gregg Lindsay left Monday for Leavenworth, Kas., where they will be the guests of Mrs. Lindsay's mother, Mrs. M. Miller. Mrs. Will H. Point left Tuesday for Galveston, Texas. Mrs. M. C. Borden, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes, will leave Saturday for her home in Piqua, Ohio.

Mrs. Edwin J. Nowlen and daughter, Virginia, left Tuesday for Galveston, Texas, to join Captain Nowlen, who is on duty with the 28th Infantry. Mrs. J. Millard Little, wife of Captain Little, 28th Inf., who left some weeks ago to visit her mother, Mrs. Bowen, of Jewel, Ga., has joined Captain Little at Galveston, Texas. Miss Bowen and Mrs. Bowen accompanied Mrs. Little to Texas and are her guests at the hotel Galvez.

Mrs. George L. Mason gave a stag dinner party Friday evening, April 4, for her son, Frederick Mason, jr. The guests included a group of St. Paul boys and from this garrison. They were Messrs. William Lindeke, Robert Schumier, Harrison Johnston, Richard Smith, Edwin Ware, John Wells, Ranny Rinehart and Edward Power.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 15, 1913.

Major and Mrs. W. R. Dashiell and Mrs. Pearson left Sunday for Texas City, Texas, where Major Dashiell joins his regiment, 27th Infantry. Mrs. William Frackelton, of Sheridan, Wyo., and Miss Gladys Frackelton, of Chicago, spent the week-end with Major and Mrs. McNamée. Capt. H. R. Hickok and Lieut. T. M. Reagan, 15th Cav., who were both ordered to the flooded districts of Ohio and Indiana, have returned to the post.

Lieut. C. L. Stevenson was ordered to Fort Wayne, Detroit, to command at that post, the Infantry troops there having been sent to Texas. Capt. Ben Lear has been detailed in the Q.M. Corps and is going to Fort Keogh, Mont. Mrs. Roland Boughton accompanied her sister to the Mayo brothers sanatorium, in Minnesota, where Miss Moore goes for treatment.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 17, 1913.

Miss Kathryn A. Doyle, elder daughter of the late Capt. James Doyle, U.S.N., left here on Monday for Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C., to enter upon a course of instruction as a trained nurse. Miss Ida Birmingham, daughter of Col. Henry P. Birmingham, M.C., U.S.A., was one of a house party entertained here last week by Dr. Fell, president of St. John's College, and Mrs. Fell. At the dinner of the Men's Guild of St. Anne's P.E. Parish of this city, on Thursday last, Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N., the new chaplain of the Naval Academy, made a forceful address, affirming his pleasure at being stationed at Annapolis, and asked for a better understanding between the naval service and civilians. Instr. H. C. Washburn, of the Naval Academy, also made a post-prandial speech, taking for his topic the flags that the Navy has taken from our enemies in war. At the close of the dinner about a score of the guests attended the musicale given at the home of Mrs. Paul Capron, wife of Instructor Capron, Naval Academy.

Mrs. George W. Struble, of this city, has joined her husband, Ensign Struble, U.S.N., at Old Point. Mrs. Scanlan, who with her baby has been spending the winter here with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M. Boyd, has joined her husband, Ensign Francis W. Scanlan, U.S.N., at Old Point. Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., arrived here on Friday from Washington and were the guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harris Laning, U.S.N., wife of Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Ingersoll, U.S.N., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wilbur R. Van Auker, wife of Lieutenant Van Auker, U.S.N. Mrs. Homer A. Bagg, wife of Lieutenant Bagg, C.A.C., now at Fort Montrie, S.C., is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Richard A. Grady, at the Naval Academy.

At the close of the first day's session of the annual meeting of the Just Government League of Maryland, this week, at the Belvedere, Baltimore, a suffrage play, written by Prof. W. O. Stevens, Naval Academy, was presented. It was the first performance of the drama, which is in two acts, and was produced under the direction of Mrs. J. G. Edwards, wife of Commander Redgrave, U.S.N., retired. The play is taken from incidents connected with the shirtwaist strike in New York, and many facts in the late Baltimore strike were also interwoven in the text. Mrs. W. O. Stevens had a part in the comedy. Mr. Adolf Torovsky, son of the assistant bandmaster of the Naval Academy band, was the pianist. Several women—suffrage advocates from Annapolis—attended.

The inclement weather of Saturday night did not prevent a large attendance at the midshipmen's hop. The guests were received by Mrs. Ingersoll, wife of Lieut. R. E. Ingersoll, U.S.N., assisted by Miss George E. Andrews, U.S.N.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harris Laning gave a dinner party on Saturday night in honor of their guests, Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N. Among those at the dinner were Capt. and Mrs. Gibbons, Comdr. and Mrs. Logan and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hoff.

Dr. Richard Grady, dental surgeon at the Naval Academy, will in a few days receive a commission in the U.S. Navy. An act of the last Congress provides for this commission, which will give Doctor Grady the rank, pay and allowances of a junior lieutenant. Miss Wuest, sister of Ensign Richard W. Wuest, U.S.N., has been the guest for the last two weeks of Mrs. Winslow Pickering, of this city.

The Superintendent of the Naval Academy sent out orders yesterday for the candidates who passed their mental examinations in February last to report at the Naval Academy for their physical tests. This is in line with the department's efforts to have the Fourth Class form earlier than has been the case heretofore. While the bulk of the new organization was formerly the service by July 10, the present class will be almost completed in June, it is thought. Med. Insp. A. M. D. McCormick, U.S.N., will be the senior member of the medical examining board.

The helms of candidates from Annapolis for their several places of examination for admission to the Naval Academy occurred on Monday. Several hundred left here that day. Most went to Washington, but a number, in order to avoid the confusion attending upon boarding in numbers at a particular point, selected other places, so they could study uninterruptedly during the intervals between the several stages of the examination.

Twenty offers have been made to the commission, consisting of Lieut. Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer, Pay Insp. Martin M. Ramsey and Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Berry, U.S.N., by farmers near Annapolis, who wish to sell their farms to the Government for the Naval Academy dairy plant. The majority are on the north side of the Severn—that is across the river from the Academy. The acreages offered range from 200 to 500, prices from \$40,000 to \$75,000. The Government desires about 300 acres. While convenience to the Academy is desirable, due care is to be taken as to fertility of the soil. Rain stopped outdoor sports at the Naval Academy on Saturday.

The ability of the Harvard lacrosse team to bore in past the Naval Academy's defence, and the accuracy of their long, hard shots were the chief factors in winning the lacrosse game here on Wednesday for the Crimson twelve by the score of 8 to 3. In stick work and speed Harvard also excelled, but it was the fast and aggressive work of its attack men, notably Nightengale and Eaton, that gave the visitors so decisive a score. The Navy team relied largely upon series of passes to its upfield men that were not very dangerous to their opponents. The midshipmen scored first, Creighton shooting a goal, but in less than ten minutes Harvard had tallied three times. The last ten minutes of the first half was the best contested period of the game, the only score being made by Midshipman Davis. In the final period scoring was begun by Beatty, of Harvard. Nightengale made a long pass into the net, and then within ten minutes Harvard scored three times, the first goal by Eaton and the last two by Abbe. For the Navy Wiltse managed to net the ball two minutes before time was called. The softness of the grounds diminished the speed of the game to some extent, but the playing was of a high order. Harvard is considered a strong competitor for the highest intercollegiate honors. The teams: Naval Academy—Spanagel, Cuneen, Gilchrist, Ralston, Maury, Wiley, Bower, Wiltse (Capt.), Cohen, Davis, Creighton, Mitchell, Harvard—Lincoln, Churchill, Wilson (Capt.), Conway, Eaton, Fennell, Brundage, Nightengale, Eaton, Beatty, Abbe. Substitutions: Harvard—See for Wilson, Lucas for Brundage, Naval Academy—Starkey for Maury.

Lieut. John W. Lang, U.S.A., the baseball representative of West Point, and Lieut. James G. Taylor, U.S.A., visited the Naval Academy on Wednesday. The two officers came over from Washington to see the Harvard-Navy game, which was called off, however, on account of the soggy condition of the field.

The Harvard lacrosse team were much pleased with their visit here. They parted company, in the best of spirits, with the Navy's representative after supper on Wednesday in Bancroft Hall, and carried his best and heartiest good wishes. The team then went to the State House, in Annapolis, and were shown the Senate Chamber where Washington resigned his military commission; where the treaty of peace with Great Britain, that made us thirteen free and independent states, was ratified by Congress; and where "the union of states began," in the proceedings of the convention of five states, which met in September, 1786, and at whose request Congress provided for the Philadelphia Convention of 1787, which adopted the Constitution that led to the formation of the Federal Union.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., April 14, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Matson dined with Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard on Monday. Tuesday morning Mrs. Hubbard invited Mrs. Van Poole, Mrs. Hicks and mother Hicks in for a drive of bridge, when Mrs. Hicks won the prize, two dainty lace-edged handkerchiefs. Mrs. Matson entertained the card club Tuesday evening. A pair of silver slipper buckles was won by Mrs. Hicks, and Captain Wilson won a silver napkin ring.

Mrs. Wilson gave a beautifully appointed dinner on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Mather, Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam, Captain Sevier and Lieutenant Jenkins. The table were in array of red. Mrs. Hubbard entertained Colonel Rafferty and his son at dinner on Friday in celebration of Colonel Rafferty's

birthday. Mrs. Connor and Miss Margaret Connor spent Sunday on the post.

The post was deeply grieved to receive the news Wednesday of Lieutenant Chandler's death. Lieutenant Chandler has been stationed with us a year prior to his detail in the aviation corps a few months ago.

The launch Wilhelm has returned to the post after its annual overhauling in drydock.

The enlisted men gave another dancing party in the post exchange on Friday, which was thoroughly enjoyed. Among the baseball games this week the 104th Company won from the 47th, the 143d won from the 119th, and the 44th was victorious over the 17th Company.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 15, 1913.

Mrs. Wilson, of Portland, Ore., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Bethel. She has with her her little son Tommy, and expects to be here about a month. Mrs. Smith entertained with a cadet tea on Sunday for her house guest, Miss Marie Durant. Mrs. Dew and Miss Vidmer assisted in receiving the guests. Miss Muriel Tarleton, who has been visiting Major and Mrs. Ryan, left West Point on Monday for a short visit with friends in Philadelphia.

Mrs. E. S. Greene, of New York, has returned home after a visit with her nephew and niece, Lieut. and Mrs. R. K. Greene. Col. and Mrs. Gordon spent the week-end in New York. Mrs. Booth on Wednesday gave a pretty tea for her mother, Mrs. Middleton, who has been visiting her for two weeks. Mrs. Pritchett and Mrs. Wildrick poured. Col. and Mrs. Keefe spent several days in New York and Harrisburg last week, returning to the post on Saturday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyt asked some friends in on Sunday evening to meet their sister, Miss Hoyt, of Washington, at an informal Welsh rabbit party. The guests were Miss Hoyt, Lieut. and Mrs. Dew, Lieut. and Mrs. McGee and Lieutenant Armstrong. Marcia Eddy celebrated her fourth birthday on Friday by a delightful party. The happy little guests were Harriet Smith, Adelaide Gallup, Marguerite Bethel, Helen Pendleton, Mary Osborne, Sara Greene, Nancy Baird, Jane Kiehl, Elizabeth Murray, Kathleen Putney, Pepito Asensio, Bobby Lyon and Beverly Jones.

Mrs. Westover has returned home after spending some weeks in Ohio, where she was called on account of the death of her grandmother. On Monday evening, after the skating, Lieut. and Mrs. Newman entertained with a Welsh rabbit party for Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs, Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Rice, Mrs. Harrington, Lieutenant Harrington, Misses Morrow and Goodwin, Lieutenants Downing, Coulter, Chilton, Curry and Robins. Mrs. Vidmer spent the greater part of the week visiting in New York.

Col. and Mrs. Bethel's guests at dinner on Saturday were Mrs. Bethel's sister, Mrs. Wilson, Col. and Mrs. Slade, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson. The Reading Club held its regular Thursday meeting with Mrs. Householder, who read her paper on "The Clubs of New York." Current events were read by Mrs. Osborne and the club adjourned to meet with Mrs. Dew. The Friday Card Club met with Mrs. Gordon and the tournament was completed. Mrs. Gordon winning first and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett second. The hostesses at the Monday Club were Mrs. Gregory and Mrs. Cunningham; the Royal Bridge has broken up for the season, and the South End Auction Club met last week with Mrs. Larned, this week with Mrs. Jarman. The Rev. Henry Lowndes Drew, of St. Mary's Church, Amityville, Long Island, conducted the services at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Keefe entertained Dr. Drew while he was at the post.

Several familiar faces are seen again, for a number of officers formerly stationed at West Point have been ordered back during the court-martial for the retrial of the ex-cadets, Free-land, Christian, Sasse and Simpkins, which began its sessions on Monday. Among the officers are noticed Captains Darragh, De Armond, Morey, McDonald, Lieutenants Morrow, Willford, McKell, Hammond.

Much interest is taken here in the announcement that officers may take part in the horse show at Washington and in similar competitions and possible competitors are looking over their mounts with enthusiasm. A game of polo has been planned to take place on May 9 between the teams of the cadets and that of the University of Northfield, Vt. The dancing lessons in the new steps are to begin next Monday, a class having been formed which will be instructed by a teacher from the city.

West Point won easily from Dartmouth in the baseball game on Wednesday, score 9 to 5. Halleck and Alden began the game as the battery for Dartmouth and gave the Cadets their first four runs. The Cadets scored two more off Leven, who relieved Halleck with none out. Halleck made a wild pitch and Alden threw over Low's head, letting in two runs. Leven pitched better ball after the fourth inning. The visitors hit Merritt hard, getting three doubles, two triples and eight singles, but the Army pitcher was not working hard at any time and kept the drives well scattered. Prichard and Mitchell made star catches in the outfield. The nines: Army—Lyman, c.; Sadtler, 2b.; Neyland, 1b.; Merritt, p.; Mitchell, r.f.; Royce, 3b.; Bradley, 1.f.; Prichard, c.f.; Miliken, s.s. Dartmouth—Kimball, s.s.; Sullivan, r.f.; London, 1.f.; Low, 3b.; Bennett, 1b.; Donohue, 2b.; Twitshell, c.f.; Alden, c.; Wanamaker, c.; Halleck, p.; Leven, p.; Weare, p. Robins batted for Leven in the eighth inning. Stolen bases—Sadtler, Neyland, Merritt, Mitchell, Miliken. Sacrifice hits—Lyman, Sadtler, Leven. Three-base hits—Kimball, Low. Two-base hits—Donohue, 2; Bennett, Miliken. Bases on balls—Off Halleck, 4; off Leven, 2; off Weare, 1; off Merritt, 3. Struck out—By Leven, 7; by Merritt, 6. Left on bases—Dartmouth, 11; Army, 6. Double play—Kimball, Donohue and Bennett. Wild pitches—Halleck, 1; Merritt, 2. Passed balls—Wanamaker, 3. Hit by pitcher—Twitshell, 2; Miliken. Umpires—Cullem and Marshall. Time—Two hours.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., April 15, 1913.

Major Irving W. Rand has returned from an eight days' inspection of the National Guard of New Jersey. Mrs. Bunker and the children arrived this past week from Annapolis and joined Captain Bunker, who has been here for some weeks, and settled his quarters. Capt. and Mrs. William M. Colvin have recently arrived and established in quarters No. 15.

Mrs. Marcus P. Miller and Miss Miller, mother and sister of Mrs. Barroll, who have been visiting here for some time, leave this week, en route to Manila, to join Major Miller there. Mrs. Barroll has entertained at several teas and with bridge in compliment to her guests. Miss Murphy was hostess recently at a pretty little tea. Dr. and Mrs. Tasker have visiting them Mrs. Albert P. Tasker, mother of the Doctor, from Washington.

Favorable reports are received from Captain Brinton, who was recently operated upon for appendicitis in the Walter Reed Hospital. Mrs. James T. Bootes gave a pretty dinner Tuesday at her home in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, afterward taking her guests to the hop. The guests included Mrs. Rand, Major Johnston, Captain Dunn, Lieutenant Loustalot, from Fort Hancock; Miss Miller, of New York; Miss Virginia Burke, of Washington, and Mr. Wilcox, of the yard. A number of dinner parties preceded the hop of March 28 for the guests visiting in the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith entertained for Miss Raymond, of Fort Slocum, and Miss Charles, of New York; Captain Bunker, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilhelm and Lieut. T. J. Smith. The Rands had with them Mrs. Bootes, of Brooklyn; Miss Burke, of Washington; Major Johnston, Captain Dunn and Lieutenant Loustalot. Capt. and Mrs. Crawford entertained for Miss Winthrop-Smith, of Pittsfield; Lieutenants Pillans, Eaton and Kimball. The Fort Hamilton orchestra played their best until midnight for the dancing, after which a luncheon was served by Moresé, of New York.

Miss Raymond, daughter of Colonel Raymond, M.C., of Fort Slocum, has been visiting Mrs. Rodney Smith. Mrs. Rand entertained for them at luncheon on March 29, inviting Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Wilhelm. The Cal masque which Lieut. and Mrs. Dowd are to give Thursday evening is in honor of Miss Lonergan, of Annapolis, their

house guest. A little sea trip has no terrors for our social neighbors at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, as about twenty came down last Thursday evening on the District Commander's boat, which also brought the Coast Artillery band, for the hop in the gymnasium, which was appropriately decorated with flags and bunting. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Fred K. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. McKie, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Dr. and Mrs. Little, Captain Proctor, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Lieutenants Blackmore and MacDill, Miss Ethel Allen and Miss Winthrop-Smith. From our garrison were Col. and Mrs. Barroll, Major and Mrs. Rand, Majors Johnston and Ferguson, Capt. and Mrs. Crawford, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Captains Dunn and Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. McCoughy, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilhelm, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowd, Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy, Miss Bouvier, of Plattsburg; Lieutenants Borton, Gray, Pillans, Loustalot, Eaton, Donis, Smith, Mrs. Bootes, of Brooklyn; Miss Hoyle, and Mrs. Avery, of New York; Miss Burke, of Washington; Miss Lonergan, of Annapolis; Miss Wardwell, and Miss Betts, of Utica.

Colonel Allen, District Commander, and members of his staff came down from Fort Hamilton recently for the day's tour of the post, and while here were guests at luncheon of Colonel Barroll. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilhelm entertained at dinner April 10 for Major Ferguson, Lieut. and Miss Murphy and Lieutenant Pillans, in compliment to Miss Hoyle, of New York, and Miss Betts, of Utica. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith also gave a dinner party Thursday, which included Miss Wardwell, Miss Burke, Lieuts. T. J. Smith and Loustalot.

Captain Dunn had a house party last week, which included Capt. and Mrs. McKie, Mrs. Avery and Miss Winthrop-Smith. One hundred and twenty-five dollars was realized from the entertainment recently given for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. Too much praise cannot be given Lieutenant Wilhelm for his efforts in getting up an interesting program that drew such a large crowd into the gymnasium that "standing room only" was at a premium. The officers of the post paid an official call upon the new district commander, Colonel Allen, at Fort Hamilton this afternoon. Capt. and Mrs. Tasker entertained at dinner on Friday for Chaplain and Mrs. Yates and Lieutenant French, in compliment to Mrs. Albert Tasker.

Four of our Hospital Corps were detailed to the flooded district of Ohio.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., April 10, 1913.

Rear Admiral W. C. Cowles assumed command of the Pacific Fleet last week on the flagship California and left for the South to relieve Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, who is to return to this port on the Colorado. Admiral Cowles was accompanied here by Mrs. Cowles and their daughter, who are staying at Hotel del Coronado for the present. On board the Maryland the night of Admiral Cowles' arrival a dance was given by the wardroom officers in his honor, many San Diego and Coronado society people attending. Dr. and Mrs. Francis H. Mead on Saturday gave a dinner at Hotel del Coronado in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. Warwick Symondson, of Los Angeles, and for Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis and Capt. John M. Elliott, U.S.N. Mrs. Symondson was also guest of honor at a bridge party given Friday afternoon by Mrs. Mead for Mesdames Southerland, W. R. Maize, A. A. Ackerman, John L. Sehon and Charles B. Vogdes.

A dinner was given recently at Hotel del Coronado at which there were present Capt. John M. Elliott, Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis, Lieuts. Milton S. Davis and Harlow T. Kays, Ensigns D. B. Beary and Harold W. Scotland, all U.S.N. Mrs. Franc Lecocq, wife of Captain Lecocq, of Fort Rosecrans, attended an auction bridge party given in the Hotel del Coronado ballroom Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Frank Hall Moon.

Surg. Charles M. De Valin and Major Charles S. Hill were hosts recently at a theater and dinner party for Mrs. Sands Forman, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brander, Mr. and Mrs. Cantlie, Mrs. Preston, Miss Stuart and Mr. Steele. Mrs. William W. Gilmer, wife of Captain Gilmer, U.S.N., gave a dinner at Coronado Tuesday.

Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., retired, was elected a member of the common council at the election held Tuesday, receiving the highest vote of any candidate. Capt. John L. Sehon, U.S.A., retired, made a strong fight for re-election but failed by a narrow margin. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John McCellan have gone to Los Angeles for a week, accompanied by their son John.

Firing at a range of 2,000 yards and while making twenty-four knots an hour the torpedo boat destroyer is reported to have made a perfect score with its Whitehead torpedoes in battle practice held off Coronado Tuesday night. The Paul Jones and Truxtun also made good scores. The Yorktown has left the harbor, towing a target for the Maryland, which is engaged in sub-caliber practice.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Arctic explorer, is on the coast, giving lectures on vaudeville circuits about his journey in the North. In the course of his talks he applies some severe epithets to Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., and has several times been called to task by people in the audience for remarks. He was in this city all last week.

At a baseball game last week the team from the U.S.S. Maryland was defeated by a nine from the San Diego high school by a score of 7 to 4.

FORT ROSECRANS, CAL.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., April 11, 1913.

On March 26 Miss Cornelia Curtis, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Lecocq, gave a small luncheon to some of her school friends. Miss Margaret Davis, daughter of Major Davis, and the Misses Cavanaugh, of San Diego, were her guests. Mrs. Drake sang Gounod's "Forever with the Lord" at the Sunday evening service March 30. Lieut. and Mrs. Willett left April 8. The Lieutenant is going to the Letterman General Hospital for treatment, while Mrs. Willett is going to her home in Washington, D.C., for a short visit.

The ladies of the post were just leaving the wharf after bidding the Willetts good-bye when the Army hydroplane, No. 15, which had been flying at about 100 feet above the surface of the water near the post, made a fatal plunge into the bay. Immediately a fishing boat and the Point Loma launch rushed to the scene, arriving in four or five minutes. They found Lieut. L. H. Brereton, C.A.C., an able flier, swimming about the wrecked plane, endeavoring in vain to rescue his fellow-passenger, Lieut. Rex Chandler, who had been caught underneath. Lieutenant Brereton was taken aboard one of the boats which had arrived on the scene. Lieutenant Chandler was found pinned under the wreck, was rescued and medical assistance immediately rendered, but he never regained consciousness. Both aviators were brought to the post hospital. Lieutenant Brereton was but slightly injured, being able to be about the following day. Lieutenant Chandler arrived here April 5 and was being taken on his first trip as a passenger when the accident occurred. Impressive military funeral rites were held by Chaplain Hunter at the Post Hospital on April 9. A platoon of the 28th Co., C.A.C., acted as escort, and his fellow-aviator officers as pall-bearers. The officers and ladies of the post were also present at the ceremony. Mr. McCurdy, an uncle of the dead aviator, arrived from Los Angeles and arranged for the shipment of the body to the aviator's former home in Jerome, Mich., for interment. The steamer Lieutenant Harris rescued the remains of the air craft, which was badly damaged. Captain Reason, M.C., Lieutenants Geiger, Campbell, Taliaferro, Parks and McLeary were visitors on the post the day of the disaster. Mrs. Brereton came over to see her husband and take him home the following day.

Madame Hunter, mother of Chaplain Hunter, who has been visiting on the post for over six months, has left for her home in Beaver Falls, Pa. Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr entertained at dinner last week Lieutenant Kays, of the cruiser California. Mrs. Riordan, mother of Mrs. Palmer, has made two short visits to the post of late. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr, Mrs. Riordan and Mrs. Palmer were entertained on board the California by Lieutenant Kays.

Mrs. Colburn and Miss Burbeck, of San Diego, on April 10 motored over to the post to call when, in making a short turn, the machine backed over a precipice sixty feet high. The occupants jumped in time and were uninjured, but the Franklin

roadster was broken in splinters. Lieutenants Taliaferro and Carberry are the new arrivals at the aviation school.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., April 12, 1913.

Prof. C. B. Austin, president of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, Mrs. Austin and their son, Lieut. Jason Austin, U.S. Army, spent Tuesday with Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen at the marine barracks and met the bride-elect, Miss Alice Ruth Doyen. Prof. and Mrs. Austin are now at Fort Flagler, where they will be the guests of their son until Monday, when they will return for the Doyen-Austin wedding which takes place April 18. They will be the guests of Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, jr., who are old time friends of the Austins. In honor of Miss Alice Ruth Doyen, Lieut. and Mrs. H. S. Green gave a "despedida" party in their handsome home in Bremerton Sunday afternoon. Miss Doyen received with Mrs. Green and wore one of her trousseau gowns, a girlish costume of pale blue chiffon trimmed with satin ruffles. The hostess wore a handsome gown of black satin, en train, with trimmings of gold. The occasion was also a celebration of the third anniversary of the marriage of the host and hostess and a house warming for their new home, which is one of the prettiest and most tastefully furnished cottages in this vicinity. In the dining room Mrs. M. F. Draemel and Mrs. K. H. Donavin presided over the punch bowl. Mrs. Hilary Williams poured tea and Mrs. C. A. Doyen poured coffee. Mrs. R. Nicholson, Mrs. J. H. Klein, Miss Brownell and Miss Schmelz assisting in serving. More than a hundred guests called.

Mrs. Shearer, wife of Lieut. Maurice E. Shearer, U.S.M.C., gave a bridge party at the Kitsap Inn, Wednesday evening, in honor of Mrs. Howson W. Cole, jr., of Mare Island. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen, Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Lang, Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. McCormack, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Paymr. and Mrs. R. Nicholson, Capt. and Mrs. Hilary Williams, Major and Mrs. R. Berkeley, Mrs. Harris, of Annapolis, and Lieut. C. C. Moses. The prizes were won by Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Doyen.

Major and Mrs. Randolph Berkeley entertained at bridge last Saturday evening for Col. and Mrs. Doyen, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Harris, Capt. and Mrs. Lang, Paymr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. McCormack, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, Lieutenants Barnes and Duncan, U.S.M.C. In honor of Mrs. Howson W. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson entertained at dinner on board the cruiser Charleston Thursday, a number of guests joining for dancing on the quarterdeck.

Paymr. Henry de F. Mel, who is spending a month in San Francisco, is expected to return about May 1. Mrs. Dew and daughter, Miss Blanche Dew, returned Friday from a ten days' visit with Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Dew at Toledo, Wash. Miss Dew on April 19 will become the bride of Mr. L. D. Howe, of Toledo, Wash., the wedding to take place at the home of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Nutting in the navy yard.

Capt. C. N. Olney, engineer officer at the yard for the past three years, has been ordered to duty as executive officer of the battleship New Hampshire on the East coast. Comdr. John R. Brady, now on duty at Washington, D.C., will relieve him. Mrs. Olney and daughter, Miss Margaret, will accompany Captain Olney East and make their home at Annapolis where their son and brother, Mr. Archibald Olney, is midshipman at the Naval Academy.

Capt. and Mrs. J. R. McGill entertained at an informal dinner Thursday, complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Maurice Shearer. The officers of the yard and fleet will give the first of a series of dances in the sail loft this evening. The second dance will be given April 29.

The crew of the U.S.S. West Virginia gave a large dancing party in the Coliseum at Bremerton Thursday evening.

The U.S.S. Oregon was placed out of commission and in ordinary at the yard, Wednesday. Lieut. E. E. Seranton, her commanding officer, will remain as executive with three other officers and a crew of fifty men. She will still be attached to the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

The Army transport Dix was taken into drydock No. 2 Friday for examination of her bottom, where she bent her plates by striking on the rocks in Asiatic waters some weeks ago. Several expert mechanics went to Seattle Wednesday to survey the ship preparatory to bidding on her repair work. The repairs to be made at this time will require about a month's time. The cableship Burnside, which is now at work repairing the Columbia River cable, will come to the yard on April 19 for four months' repairs.

OUR TROOPS IN CHINA.

Tientsin, China, March 25, 1913.

Mrs. Palmer E. Pierce visited in Peking from March 14 until March 17.

Many foreigners took advantage of the opening of the Forbidden City in Peking on March 18 and 19, the occasion being the funeral of the late ex-Dowager Empress. Passes were issued from the different legations, and visitors were notified that they were not favored with admittance for sight-seeing purposes. However, this opportunity gave many persons a chance of seeing parts of the city that heretofore were viewed at a distance only. Among the American officers from Tientsin who made the trip were Major A. N. Stark, M.C., Capt. L. C. Brown, Q.M. Corps, and Lieut. Owen S. Albright, 15th Inf.

Lieut. Olin O. Ellis, 15th Inf., spent a few days in Peking during the past week, and while there rode on horseback to the Ming Tombs. Mrs. Root went to Peking on March 18 to view the funeral of the ex-Dowager Empress and to get a glimpse of the interior of the Forbidden City.

The officers and ladies of the China Expedition will give a grand ball in Gordon Hall, Tientsin, April 3. Capt. Garrison McCaskey, 15th Inf., on ten days' leave, left March 22, over the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad for Shanghai, stopping at the Palace Hotel. During his absence Lieut. H. L. Walthall, battalion adjutant, 15th Inf., will act as adjutant of the regiment and expedition.

Pay Clerk O. C. Coble, Q.M.C., died in Tientsin on March 14 and was buried in the British cemetery on March 15. Mr. Coble came from Manila last October and had made many friends here. He leaves a family, who are in the States.

The Japanese military authorities held their annual sports on March 21 and many representatives from the foreign military contingents enjoyed the novel sports and the excellent hospitality that followed. General Sato and his staff personally superintended the comfort of their guests. The barrack square was made to represent Mount Fuji and many scenes from old Japanese life. Music was furnished by the band of the South Wales Borderers of the British service. Nearly all the American officers on duty in Tientsin were present.

Easter Sunday proved to be a beautiful day, and the troops of the different nations, except the Americans and Japanese, dressed in their bright dress uniforms, marched to religious services. For a week previous to Easter the weather had been beautiful, but on the morning following we were greeted with a heavy snow, which soon melted. A military field and track meet will be held in Tientsin between April 15 and 20, and will be open to all troops of the China Expedition. As the 15th Infantry is greatly interested in athletics, much enthusiasm is being shown. The events will be: 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, one-mile run, company relay race, 880 yards; hurdle race, 120 yards; running broad jump, running high jump, shot-put, pole vault, physical drill (Butt's Manual), physical drill (without arms), shelter tent pitching, three-mile forced march under arms, tug-of-war, signal contest, machine-gun section contest, equipment race, bayonet fencing contest, shoe race, medicine ball contest and potato race. Major Palmer E. Pierce, athletic officer, and his assistants, Lieutenants Walthall and Drain, have charge of the arrangements.

As Chaplain Clemens has received orders to give no more moving picture shows until he can equip his machine with an automatic shutter, there is much regret in the command, as these entertainments are extremely interesting and well attended, not alone by our troops, but by others as well. The Chaplain hopes to get a shutter from Shanghai, and the ma-

chine will soon be in commission again. Chaplain Clemens has formed schools for the enlisted men, reading rooms, debating societies, moving picture entertainments, etc., as well as looking after the religious welfare of the men, and he is very much appreciated by the command.

Ord. Sergt. Otis I. Minter has been relieved from duty with the China Expedition upon the arrival of the Warren in April and will go to Manila. He has been with the Expedition since the first troops came in January, 1912.

A number of the enlisted men with their wives attended a ball at Tongshan on the evening of March 15. Sergts. 1st Class Joseph Hickson and J. H. Dawson, H.C., Mrs. Dawson and Sergeants Day and Prater, H.C., spent several days in Peking during the past week and report a very enjoyable time.

Pvt. Glenn F. Crosier, Co. M, 15th Inf., died on March 15, and Pvt. Garnett Perkins, Co. I, 15th Inf., died on March 22.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, April 7, 1913.

Miss Marion O'Connor, who has been spending the spring vacation with her mother, Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor, left Tuesday to resume her studies at St. Catharine's at Davenport, Iowa. Mrs. W. H. Arnold, guest of her niece, Mrs. James A. Mars, for two weeks, left this week for her home in New York city. On Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Frank K. Ross entertained informally for Miss Mary Pratt, of Des Moines, Misses Amy Heard, Elizabeth Waterman, Margaret Casteel and Elizabeth Heard. Mrs. Willis V. Morris had the Auction Club meet at her house on Wednesday. The highest score was made by Miss Amy Heard.

The departure of left-bank wives continues. Mrs. Albert R. White left Saturday to visit her parents in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Matthew C. Butler, jr., Mrs. James A. Mars, Mrs. Delphie T. E. Casteel and Miss Margaret Casteel left Sunday for Texas City. Lieut. and Mrs. William V. Carter arrived Wednesday from Washington, D.C., and are guests of Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith. Capt. John W. Kilbreth, 6th Field Art., has arrived from Fort Riley to take command of the post while the regiment is away.

On Thursday Mrs. Willis V. Morris gave a delightful dinner party, followed by auction, for Lieut. and Mrs. William V. Carter, Mrs. George K. Hunter, Mrs. John W. Furlong, Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith, Miss Amy Heard, and Miss Mary Denman, of Des Moines.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, April 14, 1913.

Lieut. George V. Strong arrived Tuesday from Texas City, to spend a ten days' leave in the post. Miss Genevieve Hornbrook left Tuesday for Donnell Hall, in Omaha, Neb., after spending the spring holidays with her mother, Mrs. James J. Hornbrook. Mrs. Cleveland C. Rumsey had as her guests for dinner Tuesday Mrs. John W. Furlong, Mrs. Willis V. Morris and Mrs. Edgar C. Jones. Mrs. Robert Sterrett, of Fort Logan, Colo., and Mrs. Russell Hunter, of Houston, Texas, are guests of their sister, Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith. On Friday Mrs. Frank K. Ross gave an attractive "book tea," each guest representing some book, and prizes were given to the most successful guessers. Mrs. Elvin R. Heiberg poured coffee while Mrs. Joseph R. McAndrews served tea. Mrs. John W. Furlong, Mrs. Willis V. Morris and Miss Amy Heard were guests of Miss Mary Denman, of Des Moines, for luncheon Friday. Mrs. Francis W. Glover on Sunday gave a delightful supper for Mrs. John W. Furlong, Miss Amy Heard and Capt. John W. Kilbreth.

Mrs. James J. Hornbrook and Mrs. Edward D. Anderson were hostesses at supper Sunday for Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor. Mrs. John W. Heard, Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee, Mrs. Willis V. Morris and Major Lawrence J. Fleming, jr., Mrs. Willis V. Morris had as dinner guests Friday Mrs. John W. Furlong, Miss Mary Denman and Miss Amy Heard.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Winthrop, Mass., April 15, 1913.

Mrs. Robert H. C. Kelton, of Fort Banks, gave a charming luncheon and auction party Friday for the Misses Williams and Miss Gregory, of Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. Koenig came in for tea; Miss Williams and Captain Kelton sang many delightful selections. Miss Ristine, of Newton Center, Boston, was the week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Patterson.

Mrs. George Worster and Mrs. Shattuck, of Newburyport, Mass., spent several days last week with Capt. and Mrs. Kelton. Major and Mrs. Patterson on Sunday entertained informally at tea for Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Mrs. Pope, Capt. and Mrs. Hawes and Miss Ristine, their house guest. Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig had dinner Sunday evening for the Misses Walker, Miss Watson, Mr. Claghorn, Doctor Wilson and Lieutenant Dennis. Mrs. Koenig entertained at Saturday matinee in honor of Miss Watson, of Fort Andrews, and Mrs. Watson.

Capt. E. G. Abbott, Sig. Corps, visited Fort Banks Thursday while in the district inspecting Signal Corps property. Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Bunker entertained Miss Ristine, of Boston, and Captain Abbott at dinner. Major and Mrs. Ekwurzel, of Fort Andrews, entertained at auction on Tuesday evening for Major and Mrs. Callan, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley, Lieut. and Mrs. Cygon, Captain Battle and Lieutenant Riley. Miss Mable Paul, of Winthrop, spent several days this week with her cousin, Mrs. Wheatley.

Mrs. Steere, of Fort Warren, gave a delightful bridge party Saturday evening in honor of the Misses Skinner, and for Colonel Hawthorne, Lieut. and Mrs. Kemble, Lieut. and Mrs. Lemmon and Lieutenant Barrett; Mrs. Lemmon and Miss Skinner won the prizes; after the game all adjourned to the mining storehouse, for dancing. Captain Wiggin entertained at dinner Tuesday for Colonel Hawthorne and Lieutenant Barrett. Captain Wiggin left Monday on a tour of inspection of the New Hampshire National Guard, and he will be away some time. The Misses Woodhead, of California, are guests of Mrs. and Miss Steere. The little son of Lieut. and Mrs. Kemble, who has been very ill with pneumonia at the Massachusetts General Hospital, is now convalescing and returned home Tuesday. Lieutenant Steere's two brothers, who are attending the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spent the week-end at Fort Warren.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 13, 1913.

Polo is the chief source of interest these days. Enough officers are out practicing every afternoon to make up four teams, besides the players who are on temporary duty at Fort Sill. The Army elimination tournament, which must take place before May 25, and which will decide whether the team from the Mounted Service School or the 6th Field Artillery will be sent East this year, has been arranged to include other teams as well. Games will be played between the Army teams Denver, Fort Worth, Midland and Ontonitona. Lieut. E. F. Riggs will soon have an automobile here for the use of the team in going and coming to and from practice. The bachelors of Arnold Hall have purchased Lieutenant Armstrong's machine for the same purpose. Games have been arranged to take place regularly every Sunday and Wednesday until the tournament. Sunday afternoon a round robin was played by teams from the Mounted Service School, the 6th Field Artillery and Junction City.

Mrs. Parker, whose husband is on duty on the border, is visiting her sister, Mrs. P. D. Lochridge. Mr. and Mrs. Mills were guests of Mrs. Lochridge for a few days. Lieut. R. B. Austin, recently appointed second lieutenant, 6th Field Artillery, from civil life, has arrived and reported for duty. He has been assigned to Battery E. Miss Paulina Brandreth was guest of honor at a dinner given Wednesday by Col. and Mrs. E. A. Millar. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Kilbourne, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis and Lieutenant Riggs. Thursday the French Club was entertained by Miss Carrie McMahon. Thursday evening there was enthusiastic skating at the post exchange, where the floor has been repaired. The

Bridge Club was entertained by Lieutenants Moose, Garrison and Hixon, in Arnold Hall. There were four tables. Major William S. Guignard has returned from Fort Bliss, where he was a witness before a G.C.M. Capt. John W. Kilbreth has gone to take command of Fort Des Moines, Iowa, all the troops having left that post for the Texas City maneuvers. Lieut. E. F. Riggs had a dinner Friday at his quarters for Mrs. De Russy Hoyle, Miss Goetz, Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee and Lieutenant Palmer. Doctor Hill has purchased a new Ford automobile. Lieut. George M. Lee has gone to Fort Leavenworth for his examinations for promotion. Lieut. Stanley Koch is also at Fort Leavenworth. Lieutenant Brown, 1st Cav., is making a short stay on the post before joining his regiment.

Mrs. Kilbourne gave an informal tea Saturday to meet Miss Brandreth. Other guests were Miss Goetz, Mrs. Connor and the bachelor officers of the Mounted Service School. Capt. and Mrs. Fox Connor entertained at dinner before the hop, the guests including Miss Brandreth, Mrs. De Russy Hoyle, Lieutenants Garrison and Hixon. Mrs. Bishop has Miss Douglas and Miss Porter, of Kansas City, as house guests for the week-end. A dinner was given to them before the hop. The hop this week was a very large one. The new floor proved excellent to dance on as well as adding greatly to the general appearance of the hoproom. Fern curtains, purchased with part of the proceeds of the auction, are hung at the side windows of the hoproom. Punch, chicken salad, sandwiches and coffee were served. Capt. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry entertained at dinner before the hop.

FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., April 14, 1913.

The post is looking particularly beautiful with hundreds of budding oleanders and the grass dotted with plox and wild flowers, while the roses also are in full bloom.

Captain Garcia, M.C., went to town Sunday and returned with Mrs. Garcia Monday. They are domiciled in the quarters previously occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow and the latter have moved into the quarters recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Hemingway, who left Monday for Washington, D.C. Mrs. C. A. Flagler entertained the Hamilton Bridge Club Monday afternoon at her residence in Mobile. Two very pretty after dinner coffee cups were the prizes awarded to the winner at each of the three tables.

A most enjoyable evening was spent Monday, when the Bridge Club met with Capt. and Mrs. Brainerd Taylor. The prize was won by Lieutenant Barlow. After the game a delightful supper was served. The guests were Major and Mrs. Burgess, Capt. and Mrs. Geere, Mrs. Reese, of Wichita, Kas., Mrs. Richardson, Chaplain Newsom, Dr. Boggess, of the quarantine station, Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow, Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey, Miss Cullen, Lieutenants Richards and Cunningham. Mrs. Geere gave a beautiful tea Thursday complimentary to her mother, Mrs. Reese, at which all the officers and ladies of the post were present.

Wednesday was a very busy day for the 170th Company, when target practice was held for the 3-inch guns.

Major and Mrs. C. A. Flagler were among the guests Wednesday at the Sinners' Evening Bridge Club at the home of Mrs. Kirkbride, Mobile. Mr. and Mrs. Linard and Mrs. Heakes returned to Mobile Thursday after a delightful visit of a few days to Captain Doores. Capt. and Mrs. Geere went to Mobile Friday with Mrs. Geere's mother, Mrs. Reese, who after a week's visit, returned to her home, Wichita, Kas. Chaplain Newsom spent Friday in town with his family, who are spending the winter months in Mobile, where the children are attending school.

Mrs. Flagler was a guest at a beautiful luncheon and bridge given at the Battle House, Mobile, by Mrs. J. A. Campbell, of Chicago. Colonel Flagler left that evening for Washington, to be absent about a week, during which time Mrs. Flagler will be the guest of Mrs. J. Woolf, Mobile. Major and Mrs. Burgess were hosts at a "rum" party Saturday evening for Dr. Boggess, Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow and Lieutenant Richards. Chaplain Newsom had as his guests Sunday Mr. and Mrs. George Fern, of Mobile. Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Donald spent the week-end with their daughter, Mrs. Barlow, Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey and little daughter spent Sunday in town, and returned to the post Monday. Captain Doores spent Saturday in Mobile.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., April 15, 1913.

Mrs. Wells, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Palmer, at Fort Slocum, has returned to the post. Colonel Faison, Major McRae and Major Lasseigne came here March 30 and examined Lieutenants Jacobs, Pell and Neely. Major Lasseigne and Major McRae were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wells. Colonel Faison was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Waldron. They left March 31. Lieutenants Neely, Pell and Jacobs were guests of Captain Beecham, Lieutenants McAlpine and Jones. Mrs. Ellis and Miss Dorothy Ellis were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Fickel at supper March 30.

Captain Beecham and Lieutenants Jones and McAlpine gave a dinner to Capt. and Mrs. Wells, Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner and Lieutenant Wagner's brother from Ohio, who has lately been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner.

The new state road is now almost completed and automobiling is popular. Lieutenants Jones and McAlpine have bought a beautiful five-passenger Buick, and Lieutenant Dewey and Miss Dorothy Ellis have each bought a Ford runabout. For the first time in months the troops are settled down and not under orders for departure. For over a year the 29th Infantry has been almost continuously packed up to go away some place. Parade and guard mount are held on the parade ground every evening at retreat.

Mrs. Ellis was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Fickel on Sunday at supper. Lieutenant Polhemus, recently appointed from civil life and assigned to the 29th Infantry, arrived on Sunday and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt. He has taken quarters in the bachelor building, and will move as soon as his baggage arrives.

Lieutenant Miller visited Buffalo on Sunday and purchased a saddle horse. Major and Mrs. Shockey, guests of their son during the winter, returned to their home in Nebraska on Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Waldron were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wells for dinner on Sunday.

There was great excitement in the post Sunday morning. Two parole prisoners tried to escape by paddling across the Niagara River in Lieutenant Miller's rowboat. The boat was in the boathouse, but the oars were locked up, so the fugitives attempted paddling with boards. The river was filled with ice, and they would have been drowned had they not fortunately been near shore when the boat capsized. The life-saving crew rescued them finally, but they had been so long in the water before calling for help that they were in a bad condition and were immediately taken to the hospital.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 5, 1913.

Mrs. Treat entertained at luncheon in honor of Colonel Treat's mother, Madam Treat. Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd gave a delightful hop supper last Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Baehr entertained Sunday evening for Major and Mrs. Dutcher, Capt. and Mrs. Allen, Dr. Wright and Mrs. Richardson.

Capt. and Mrs. Wagner are stopping at the St. Anthony. Mrs. H. L. Roberts entertained at dinner complimentary to Miss Roselle prior to her departure for Baton Rouge. The guests were Misses Scott, Coleman, Frederick, Roselle, Major Morrow, Colonel Stevens, Lieutenants McQuillan, Hayden and Krogstad.

Mrs. Baxter has been a guest of Mrs. Palmer. Mrs. Hanay, after spending a delightful week, left for Washington. Mrs. Treat entertained her friends delightfully at an afternoon reception for Madame Treat. Major and Mrs. Rolfe gave a dinner complimentary to Gen. and Mrs. Bliss and for Col. and Mrs. Scott, Col. and Mrs. Starr, Mrs. Roberts, Major Morrow.

Col. and Mrs. Treat entertained General Parker and the officers Thursday evening. The officers entertained Colonel

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Sturgis and Lieutenant Magruder at a smoker before they left for their new stations, Honolulu and Manila. The officers of Fort Sam Houston entertained Colonel Scott, 3d Cav., at a banquet at St. Anthony in compliment to his promotion to brigadier general. Mrs. Hannay entertained Mrs. Baxter at cards. Mrs. H. Roberts entertained Mrs. Baxter at a Mexican lunch Saturday. Mrs. Hannigan entertained the 23d Infantry at cards Tuesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Simonds gave a most delightful "rag" party Friday evening.

Captain Hannay, Captain Hannigan, Lieutenants Palmer and Krogstad were guests at the post for a few days from Texas City. Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer motored to Texas City. Mrs. Palmer will remain in Galveston while her husband is stationed in Texas City. Mrs. Terrell has left for Texas City, where she will join her husband.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., April 16, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Gordon Johnston left on Friday for Baltimore, to spend a few days as guests of Mrs. Johnston's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Johnston, after which they will join at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

The drill on Friday afternoon in honor of the members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and their families and of the Navy League, was well attended in spite of the very bad weather. About 500 or 600 of the honor guests of the evening drill, the Senate and new members of Congress, braved the very stormy night, and seemed to feel themselves repaid for their effort. Col. and Mrs. Garrard entertained a few friends at supper after the drill. Mrs. Garrard was assisted by Mrs. Barnhardt and Mrs. Patton.

Lieutenant Eager, son of Doctor Eager, of Boston, and a recent appointee from civil life, has reported for duty with the 3d Field Artillery. Lieutenant Allen, son of Col. Samuel E. Allen, also recently appointed from civil life, has been spending several days in the post, but left on Wednesday for Fort Clark, Texas, to join the 14th Cavalry. Major and Mrs. McCloskey have gone to Pittsburgh, Pa. After a short visit they will leave for Major McCloskey's new station, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Lieut. W. W. Overton left on Tuesday on ten days' leave. Doctor Williams left on Wednesday for Hampton, Va., where he will spend a short leave. Mrs. Graham, of Nashville, Tenn., who has been visiting her son, Lieut. E. F. Graham, for some weeks, left for her home on Wednesday.

Lieutenant Parker, recently appointed from civil life, and whose home is in Washington, has reported for duty with the 3d Field Artillery. Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt gave a delightful reception on Monday evening in honor of Mrs. F. O. Johnson and her sister, Miss Howard, who leaves shortly for San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Barnhardt was assisted by Mrs. Patton and Mrs. Simpson, who served punch. Among the guests were Major and Mrs. Summerall, Col. and Mrs. Foltz, Capt. and Mrs. Austin, Major Allen, Miss Tate, Miss Brander, Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Lieutenants Greble, Eager and Parker and Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Graham.

Mrs. Johnson and Miss Howard were guests of Major and Mrs. Summerall at dinner on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Eltinge had as their guests at dinner on Friday Major and Mrs. Koester and Major and Mrs. Andrews, who were also guests at the drill afterward. Captain Dean entertained friends at supper after the drill on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur H. Carter left on Saturday for New York, where they will remain for two or three weeks. Mrs. Johnson and Miss Howard were guests of Col. and Mrs. Garrard on Monday and Tuesday before their departure for Washington.

Lieut. J. M. Diekey, 15th Cav., recently transferred to the 2d Squadron, left on Wednesday for his new station, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Mrs. G. S. Patton has gone to Wilmington, Del., to be present at a family wedding.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood have issued cards for a reception on Wednesday, in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison. The 15th Cavalry band will furnish the music.

Chaplain W. W. Brander, who has been suffering very much from injuries recently received when he was thrown from his horse in Rock Creek Park, is still confined to bed, though he is improving. Capt. William J. Glasgow, recently stationed at Fort Sheridan, has arrived with his family and taken the quarters vacated by Major McCloskey. Mrs. Whitely, wife of Capt. Warren Whitely, is with their small son, Warren, who is a patient for the second time in Walter Reed Hospital. Major Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, retired, was a recent visitor to the post.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 12, 1913.

Capt. Dorsey Cullen, 2d Cav., went to Morenci, Ariz., this week to inspect the National Guard there. Lieut. John A. Barry, 3d Cav., entertained last week with a dinner at the Country Club. A six-course menu was served and covers were laid for fourteen, the guests being members of his regiment.

Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, assigned to the command of the 2d Cavalry Brigade, with headquarters at this post, is expected here next week, to succeed Brig. Gen. E. Z. Steever, recently retired. General Scott will have under his command the 2d, 5th and 9th Cavalry, and also the 13th Cavalry while it is on duty along the border.

A party of officers and ladies from the post motored to Yaleta, Texas, the first of the week and dined at the Valley Inn, a delightful old hostelry of the old Spanish town. Those in the party were Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Martin, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph S. Herron, Capt. and Mrs. Roger S. Fitch, Mrs. Stephen M. Koehrsperger, Miss Margaret Culver, Miss Olive Davis, Lieut. M. A. Dailey, E. V. Sumner, Malcolm Nicholson, R. S. Bamberger and George H. Brett.

Changes were made in the station of the border patrols of the 2d and 13th Cavalry last week, the troops of each regiment being brought together at given points. The men made the change by marching and the heavy equipment was sent by rail, in charge of the depot quartermaster, Capt. W. E. Hunt.

A party dining at the Valley Inn the first of the week included Captains Martin, Herron and Fitch, Lieutenants Brett, Sumner, Nicholson and Doctor Dailey.

Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, 13th Cav., with his troop, has been transferred from patrol duty at Fort Hancock, Texas, to Hart's Mill, near old Fort Bliss.

The officers and ladies of the Patrol District of El Paso and Fort Bliss entertained Friday evening at the post hall with an enjoyable dance. Receiving the guests were Col. and Mrs. Robert D. Read, Major and Mrs. John S. Winn, Mrs. Robert Walsh, Capt. and Mrs. Roger S. Fitch. The regimental band of the 2d Cavalry furnished music for dancing and at the close of the evening all present were invited to the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. James M. Burroughs, where a tempting supper was served. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Waters Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Fenton, Major and Mrs. W. T. Davidson, Capt. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Godfrey McDonald, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Sinks, Mrs. May, Misses Katherine and Helen Winn, Lemire Nebeker, Edith McCleary, Olive Davis, Messrs. Ralph Wingo, E. L. Beichel, Robert Martin, Bob Blair, Gunther Lessing, Jim Curtis, Lieutenants Pickens, Prince, Thompson and Sherwood.

Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott and son, wife and child of Captain Lippincott, are at 1509 Upson avenue, in El Paso.

When Brig. Gen. and Mrs. E. Z. Steever moved from the

post to the Country Club the first of the week they found that their rooms had been transformed into a bower of American Beauty roses and other flowers by the ladies of the garrison as a token of their regret at losing them and of sincere affection.

The first work in connection with the enlargement of the post to a regimental post will begin this coming week with the preparations for the sinking of three additional wells and the addition to the hospital. Capt. Arthur P. Watts, quartermaster at the post, has received from the Chief Quartermaster at Washington the blue print plans of the buildings to be erected. They show eighteen new buildings for officers' quarters, eight cavalry barracks and eight stables, in addition to the wells and hospital addition. The plans have been returned to Washington as satisfactory and it is believed that work will soon be commenced. Work is to be begun on the wells this next week.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., April 14, 1913.

At eight o'clock Sunday morning hunt call was sounded and the following officers took part in a paper chase: Major Anderson, Captain Oliver, Captain Gienty, Lieutenant Edwards, Lieutenant Taulbee and Doctor Foster. After the chase Lieutenant Edwards gave a breakfast in the new palm room of the post restaurant. The room and table were decorated with whips, spurs, stirrups, crops, etc. In addition to those who rode, the following were seated at the breakfast table: Colonel Sichel, Colonel Clarke and Lieutenant Maize. The event was in the nature of a farewell to Colonel Sichel, who leaves in a few days for Fort Robinson. It was decided to organize a hunt club, and steps will be taken at once to get a pack of hounds.

Capt. L. W. Oliver and Lieut. E. W. Taulbee were guests of Col. and Mrs. J. T. Clarke at dinner Sunday evening. Doctor Hicks, the state veterinarian, from Milbank, S.D., was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Foster for a few days this week. Mrs. M. F. Waltz had supper Sunday for Mrs. R. R. Fleming and Mrs. W. G. Marchison.

Wednesday night has been designated as officers' night at the bowling alley. Last Wednesday the company consisted of Col. and Mrs. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. Gienty, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Dr. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Comegys, Mrs. Degen, Miss Clarke, Miss Waltz, Miss Rose, Clarke and Captain Oliver. After the bowling lunch was served in the palm room.

Mrs. F. B. Edwards on Monday gave a tea in the fine new tea room connected with the post exchange, for Messdames Clarke, Lawton, Gienty, Moffet, Morgan, Degen, Marchison, Fleming, Comegys and Foster, and Miss Loughborough. Miss Waltz, Miss Clarke, Miss Elaine Waltz and Miss Rose Clarke, The Ladies' Card Club met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. F. B. Edwards, and Mrs. F. G. Lawton won the prize, a pair of embroidered pillow slips. The other ladies of the garrison were invited in for refreshments after the game.

Lieut. D. H. Jacobs, who is spending a six weeks' leave in Hot Springs, S.D., visited the post last Saturday. Lieut. F. B. Edwards spent the first part of the week in Deadwood, attending the stock meeting.

The enlisted men have been having two hops each week lately, but they will have only one hereafter, Saturday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Moffet had dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. H. G. Sichel and Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Morgan. Lieut. J. A. Degen returned yesterday noon from Fort Robinson, where he has been taking his examination for promotion. Dr. and Mrs. John C. Brooks, of Sturgis, S.D., are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a little daughter, born the past week. Doctor Brooks was formerly on duty at this post and is well known to many Army people.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—Born at Mahila, P.I. March 11, 1913, to Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, 13th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Loughborough, a son, Richard Cockrell.

SHEA.—Born at Milwaukee, Wis., April 2, 1913, to Lieut. William H. Shea, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Shea, a son, William H. Shea, Jr.

STRONG.—Born at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to the wife of Lieut. G. V. Strong, 6th U.S. Cav., on April 10, 1913, a daughter, Elizabeth Veasey Strong.

MARRIED.

CLARKE-BALTHIS.—At Annapolis, Md., April 17, 1913, Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke, U.S.N., and Miss Edith A. Balthis, daughter of Paymr. Harry H. Balthis, U.S.N.

DUNN-KRACKOWIZER.—At New York city, April 16, 1913, Lieut. Walter K. Dunn, Coast Art. Corps, and Mary Parmlee Krackowizer.

ELLIOTT-HAGUE.—At Jacksonville, Fla., April 9, 1913, Miss Judy Haguer, sister of Mrs. T. M. Corcoran, wife of Captain Elliott, and of Mrs. H. L. Laubach, wife of Captain Laubach, U.S.A., to Mr. Jesse M. Elliott.

GRAY-GOMER.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., April 15, 1913, Lieut. Robert L. Gray, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Martha E. Gomer.

NIMITZ-FREEMAN.—At Quincy, Mass., April 9, 1913, Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, U.S.N., and Miss Catherine V. Freeman.

RODNEY-BRINKLE.—At Wilmington, Del., Saturday, March 29, 1913, Lieut. Dorsey R. Rodney, 5th U.S. Cav., and Miss Julia Brinkle.

SPEAR-SANFORD.—At Philadelphia, Pa., April 17, 1913, Paymr. Reginald Spear, U.S.N., and Miss Faith Lorraine Sanford.

DIED.

BUTZ.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, 1913, Lawrence Butz, ex-Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, and father of Mrs. R. W. Plummer, wife of Surg. R. W. Plummer, U.S. Navy.

CLEMENS.—Died at New York city, April 10, 1913, Sue Pomp Clemens, wife of Maurice Clemens, of Easton, Pa., and sister of Mrs. E. J. McClelland, wife of Gen. E. J. McClelland, U.S.A.

COBLE.—Died at Tientsin, China, March 14, 1913, Pay Clerk O. C. Coble, Q.M.C., U.S.A.

GODWIN.—Died at Bridgeport, Conn., March 27, 1913, Sergt. Luther C. Godwin, G.S.I., U.S.A. Interment at Bridgeport March 30.

HAWKINS.—Died at Indianapolis, Ind., April 13, 1913, Jane B. C. Hawkins, wife of Gen. John P. Hawkins, U.S.A., daughter of the late Gen. H. K. Craig, U.S.A.

HOBLEY.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 11, 1913, Mrs. Charlotte E. Hobley, mother of Lieut. Alfred H. Hobley, U.S.A.

KIDD.—Died at Ionia, Mich., March 19, 1913, Major Gen. James A. Kidd, Michigan N.G., and U.S.V., Civil War.

LONG.—Died at Hollywood, Cal., April 8, 1913, J. T. Long, a brother of the wife of Capt. D. P. Quinlan, acting judge advocate, U.S.A.

MCCARTY.—Died at Atlantic City, N.J., April 17, 1913, Chief Engr. Isaac R. McCarty, U.S.N., retired.

MILLER.—Died at the General Memorial Hospital, New York city, April 11, 1913, Col. William H. Miller, U.S.A., retired; aged sixty-four years. Interment at Walla Walla, Wash.

NUTZ.—Died at Washington, D.C., on April 1, 1913, Mrs. Ella Sherwood Nutz, sister of Lieut. John W. Sherwood, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

SEARS.—Died at New York city, April 12, 1913, Comdr. Walter J. Sears, U.S.N., retired.

SNYDER.—Died at Reading, Pa., April 14, 1913, Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, U.S.A., retired.

VAN WORMER.—Died at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, P.I.,

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Feb. 22, 1913, William Chandlee, the eleven-months old child of Lieut. Augustus B. Van Wormer, 8th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Van Wormer.

VIELE.—Died in New York city, April 7, 1913, Kenyon Griswold Viele, father of Mrs. Arthur P. S. Hyde, wife of Captain Hyde, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.; nephew of the late Brig. Gen. Egbert L. Viele, U.S.V.; and cousin of Brig. Gen. Charles D. Viele, U.S.A., retired; in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Funeral service April 9, 1913, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Brooklyn. Interment at Greenwald.

WEEKS.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., April 8, 1913, Capt. Marion M. Weeks, U.S.A., retired, son of the late Gen. George H. Weeks, U.S.A., and Laura Babbitt Weeks, and brother of Capt. George M.D. Weeks, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Adrian S. Palhemus, and husband of Ida P. Weeks.

WILLING.—Died at Haldenbury, Missa, April 1, 1913, Mrs. M. A. Willing, mother of Capt. Wildard Willing, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

7TH N.Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

Col. Clarence P. Townsley, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., Superintendent of the U.S.M.A., reviewed the 7th N.Y. in its armory, under command of Col. Daniel Appleton, on the night of April 16, and was very much impressed with the exhibition of the regiment, which made its usual fine display. Some 3,000 spectators were present, who gave evidence of their appreciation of the regiment's work by frequent applause. Company commanders, however, would do well to instruct their men to lower the butts of their pieces lightly on the floor when executing orders arms. It is a matter of great importance to the arm, and the 7th stands alone among the regiments of the city in lowering the piece so heavily. It is too near the old-fashioned "bait," and on a hard pavement would be apt to hurt the rifle, which certainly, above all else, should be carefully guarded.

The command paraded twelve companies of twenty-four files each, with Mounted Scouts and Hospital Corps. The battalion commanders were Majors McLean, Landon and Schuyler. The review was followed by evening parade, and at the conclusion of the latter a number of officers and men, who had qualified for the regimental cross of honor for faithful service for from twenty-five to ten years, inclusive, were formally presented with the same. Among them were the following: Twenty-five years, Major Francis G. Landon, Major Christopher J. Colles, 2d Lieut. William S. Covell and J. Augustus Barnard, Lieuts. George A. Hull, E. M. Leask and E. P. Fowler; fifteen years, Capt. S. K. Thomas, H. L. Stratton and F. W. Hubby, Jr.; ten years, Capt. A. Lytle and I. Tomlinson, Lieut. Col. A. B. Brinkerhoff, Sergt. Major H. C. Cammann, Lieut. H. E. Clearman, Phil. Scouts, and Capt. P. W. Maguire, 69th N.Y. Colonel Townsley took part in the formal presentation, accompanying Colonel Appleton. A regimental drill followed of about ten minutes, which showed the command to fine advantage. Many of the guests enjoyed dancing in the lecture hall until a late hour. Among the visiting officers were Lieut. Col. A. F. Scherhorn, Major W. E. Downs, Major C. W. Smith, Chaplain Smith, from Governors Island, and ex-Major Charles E. Lydecker.

Lieut. George E. Fogg, of the Maine Coast Artillery Reserve, has passed all of the examinations required by G.O. 166, War D.

The 71st N.Y. will parade for divine service on Sunday afternoon, April 27, in St. George's Church, Seventeenth street and Second avenue, New York city, at four o'clock.

Colonel Houston, of the 12th N.Y., has appointed Mr. Henry E. Holt, from civil life, a first lieutenant and battalion adjutant. Mr. Holt at one time served as guidon sergeant in Squadron A, and also in the 1st Volunteer Cavalry during the war with Spain.

In the 9th N.Y. 2d Lieut. J. J. O'Mahoney, recently appointed, and who was formerly an officer in the 8th Massachusetts Infantry, has been assigned to the 17th Company. Second Lieut. Jay H. Johnson, of the 20th Company, has been appointed battalion adjutant.

With the signing of the order by Justice Charles H. Brown, of the Supreme Court of Buffalo, N.Y., April 12, directing the withdrawal of the National Guard from duty in connection with the strike of the car men of the International Railway Company, Brigadier General Welch perfected arrangements for the prompt return of the companies to their respective stations. Street car service on regular schedule was resumed on all city and suburban lines April 12, the strikers having returned to work.

The companies of the Nebraska National Guard will go into camps of rifle practice of from six to seven days in May, June and July.

Officers of the 12th N.Y. on April 14, 1913, agreed to the appointment of a committee consisting of all the line captains, to recommend to Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, the name of a successor for colonel, vice Huston, retired, at his own request. The committee named Capt. Clarence S. Wadsworth, the present commissary of the regiment, for appointment. Captain Wadsworth entered the military service as a private in the 1st Corps of Cadets of Boston, rising to the rank of sergeant. He joined the 12th N.Y. as a second lieutenant in February, 1903, was promoted first lieutenant in 1904, and captain in 1906. Captain Wadsworth is a very popular officer, and although of limited experience, the officers believe that he will prove an energetic and capable commanding officer. Captain Wadsworth is a member of the Union, Union League, Players and other prominent clubs. General Dyer submits the nomination to the Governor for appointment.

Brig. Gen. Henry D. Hamilton, The Adjutant General, N.G.N.Y., will review Co. F, 10th Inf., N.Y., in its armory at Hudson, N.Y., Tuesday night, April 22.

Adjutant General Tutherly, of New Hampshire, announces the following members of the staff of the Governor: The Adjutant General, Chief of Staff: Brig. Gen. Herbert E. Tutherly, Claremont. Aids: Majors Albert H. Linscott, Charles E. Tilton, James F. Brennan, Joseph A. Charest, Frank B. Maguire and Capt. Frank T. Ripley, Machine-gun Company, 1st Inf.

The fifty-second annual reunion and banquet of the Veteran Association of the 12th N.Y. will be held at the Hotel Gerard, 123 West Fourth street, on Monday night, April 21. An interesting evening is promised.

The parade in Manhattan, New York city, on Saturday afternoon, May 10, incident to the dedication of the monument to the late Carl Schurz, will start at 2:30 o'clock. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the N.G.N.Y., will be grand marshal. The line of march will be from Seventy-second street and Broadway to 110th street, East, to Morningside Park, to 120th street, to Broadway, to 125th street, and then dismiss. The monument will be unveiled at Morningside Park and 166th street. All the National Guard of Manhattan will take part, and in addition the 3d Battalion of the 29th U.S. Infantry, companies of U.S. Coast Artillery from the harbor posts, and a battalion of seamen and marines from the navy yard, Brooklyn, will comprise the military in the parade.

Major Frederick Martin Waterbury, Ord. Dept., N.G.N.Y., who was recently engaged in the arduous duties as observer at Auburn, during a strike of turbulent foreigners, was agreeably surprised at Peekskill April 14 by being presented with a medal of valor. This medal was of new design. Its lowest part was symbolic of the bursting shell of the Ord-

nance Department, showing the flame with fine effect, surrounded with very beautiful ostrich plumes. An embossed vermilion leather hanger, with the word "Valor, 1913," in gilt, was held by a substantial, artistic bronze bar, the latter bearing the word "Auburn" in bold relief. The medal had a gold rope effect at its top, in order to be placed around the neck, like a near-silk ribbon. Col. N. B. Thurston made the presentation speech, dwelling forcefully on the Major's temerity. The remarks of the Colonel were greeted with rounds of applause, and the Major, who is well known for his extreme modesty, blushed like a maiden of fifteen. He was almost too overcome to reply, but he finally managed to make a brief speech of gratitude and appreciation.

All the checks for the annual allowance to officers of the N.G.N.Y. were sent out on April 2. Some of the organizations received their checks in January. In paying organizations the A.G.'s office makes it a rule to pay those received first. Some organizations send them in any old time and when the money runs out the laggards have to wait, and this explains the delay. The estimate for the amount required is made in June for the following year. Last year after the estimate had been made a large number of new organizations were formed and the increase in officers, which could not be anticipated, caused a shortage, hence those who did not get their vouchers in promptly had to wait until additional money was available.

Lieut. Col. Franklin W. Ward, N.G.N.Y., co-author of "The Service of Coast Artillery," describes interestingly in the Knickerbocker Press, of Albany, on April 13, the defenses of New York city, the new 14-inch gun and other engines of war.

The 1st Squadron of the 1st Cavalry, N.Y., under Major Wright, will be reviewed by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan in the armory on Friday night, May 2. This date will also be the fifteenth anniversary of the departure of Troop A, New York Cavalry, for the Spanish-American War, and its former members will act as escort to the reviewing officer. There will be some interesting special drills by each troop.

Veterans' night of the 13th N.Y. will be celebrated in the armory on April 23 by a review by Lieut. Col. Richmond P. Davis, U.S.A.

Co. F, 22d N.Y., Captain Dieges, in shooting in the Rapid Fire Match in the armory range a few nights ago, for teams of five, won the match with 196 points out of a possible 250, and established a new record in the match. Co. K was second, with 179 points. The Brown Trophy Match, for teams of twelve men, five shots off shoulder and five shots prone for each man, one minute being allowed for each string, was won by Co. K, with a score of 457 points out of a possible 600. Co. H was second, with 447. Co. K thus far this year has won three matches.

The papers forwarded to the 2d N.Y. Brigade Board of Examination in the case of Sergt. James L. Robertson, 25d Regiment, who was recently appointed second lieutenant of Co. L, have been withdrawn, at the request of the candidate, who now declines the proffered promotion, because of the pressure of private business.

Col. Henry C. Barthman, 47th N.Y., has appointed Harold W. Battin, a former first lieutenant in the Pennsylvania National Guard, first lieutenant of Co. G, vice George Washington Collins, resigned.

2D CAVALRY, N.Y.—COL. C. I. DE BEVOISE.

The annual inspection and muster of the 2d Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., by Lieut. Col. A. F. Townsend, N.G.N.Y., and Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, Cav., U.S.A., has been completed, and the result was highly satisfactory, more particularly to the fitness of the non-coms., as evidenced in the drills. The regiment shows a net gain of 114 members since the muster of 1912, the figures being 391 present and not a single officer or man absent. Last year the regiment had 276 present and only one member absent. The troops located in Brooklyn are particularly fortunate in having extra fine quarters. The regiment owns 285 mounts. The following are the figures for this year and last:

	1913			1912		
	Present.	Absent.	Agg.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
F.S. and N.C.S.	16	0	16	3	0	3
Troop A	47	0	47	49	0	49
" B	60	0	60	51	0	51
" C	57	0	57	48	0	48
" D	59	0	59	54	0	54
" E	49	0	49	44	0	44
" F	43	0	43	27	1	28
" G	60	0	60	not organized		
Totals	391	0	391	276	1	277

Troop F is located at Staten Island, and Troop G at Utica; the remainder are located in Brooklyn. Troop G is badly in need of a proper armory.

12TH N.Y.—COL. T. W. HUSTON.

The annual inspection and muster of the 12th N.Y. was made by battalion on April 7, 8 and 9 by Lieut. Col. W. H. Sage, U.S.A., for the War Department, and by Lieut. Col. L. W. Stotesbury and Major E. W. Dayton, I.G.D., for the state. It can be said of the inspection that there was evidence of a sincere effort and desire to improve since last year. The books were in better condition. Last year the regiment had no order book, while this year the order and delinquency court books were in fine shape. The many vacancies among the officers which existed when Colonel Huston assumed command last year have been largely filled, and the need of a full roster of competent officers who will personally look after the companies and spend more time with them has been a great drawback.

The property of the regiment is in better shape than last year, and a general improvement is manifest, although much yet remains to be accomplished.

In the muster the regiment shows a net loss of seventy-four members over the muster of 1912. The regiment had 661 officers and men present and twenty-nine absent, against 745 present and nineteen absent in 1912. During the past year the regiment enlisted 308 men and lost 380.

The figures of the muster for this year and last follow:

	1913			1912		
	Present.	Absent.	Agg.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
F.S. and N.C.S.	20	0	20	19	1	20
Band	26	1	27	6	0	6
Company A	45	2	47	68	1	69
" B	58	1	59	64	0	64
" C	47	1	48	52	3	55
" D	58	0	58	47	1	48
" E	52	0	52	62	0	62
" F	59	0	59	53	0	53
" G	46	0	46	49	1	50
" H	60	7	67	95	2	97
" I	37	7	44	61	2	63
" K	52	5	57	60	1	61
" L	59	3	62	64	7	71
" M	42	2	44	42	0	42
Totals	661	29	690	745	19	764

The regiment will be reviewed by ex-Col. Robert W. Leonard on May 2.

23D N.Y.—COL. FRANK H. NORTON.

An interesting innovation occurred at the review of the 23d N.Y. by Gen. John F. O'Ryan in the armory on the night of April 12, when the latter, after the review, made it known that he would be pleased to see some practical company work, rather than a regimental drill and evening parade. Lieut. Col. Carl G. Rasmus, who was in command of the regiment owing to the fact that Col. Frank H. Norton was ill in the hospital, at once met the General's wishes. Co. I, Capt. Richard B. Dawson, was assembled, while still in its full dress uniforms, and then General O'Ryan and Colonel Stotesbury, of his staff, interrogated each member of the company on the nomenclature of the rifle, its range, caliber, etc. The bolts were removed and replaced, and the men proved to be generally well instructed in this, but when questioned as to sentry duty the men had little or no knowledge of it.

Co. C, Capt. Charles R. Coffin, had meanwhile been ordered

to don its field service uniform, and with some seventy officers and men, at the request of General O'Ryan, went through a problem of attack as given by the General. In the first attempt to solve the problem the company was not handled to advantage in the advance, presenting too great a mark for the enemy's shrapnel, and the advance was too slow. In trying the problem later the company made a very commendable showing, and advanced in an intelligent manner, obeying the essential instructions pointed out by Capt. H. D. Wise, U.S.A., when he was inspector-instructor of the N.G.N.Y. The men showed a commendable knowledge of the whistle which was used in giving the commands, and in the latter part of the problem blank cartridges were used.

The final exhibition was given by Co. A, under Capt. C. F. Lamont, and this proved an excellent piece of work. The company paraded with field uniform and equipment, with blanket rolls slung, and demonstrated what it knew about pitching shelter tents, and then re-rolling the shelter halves and blankets. Holes had been bored in the armory floor for the tent pegs for the use of the companies last year in armory practice, and the men were thus enabled to erect the tents firmly. General O'Ryan was very much pleased generally at the work of each company, which was in marked contrast to some exhibitions he has witnessed in other commands. The audience enjoyed the drills very much and gave frequent applause. The three companies, although taken unawares, all learned something to their advantage, and apparently enjoyed the innovation.

In the review the regiment made an exceedingly handsome showing. There was a lack of uniformity, however, in the positions of the first sergeants when passing in review, some being posted on the left of a company and others on the right. The order arms was also executed too heavily. There was dancing after the review. General O'Ryan was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Lieut. Col. L. W. Stotesbury, H. S. Sternberger, E. W. Van C. Lucas, Capt. E. Olmsted and Capt. J. K. Green. Among other officers present as guests were Generals Frothingham and George W. Wingate and John G. Eddy, Col. William F. Morris and Lieutenant Walton.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, in G.O. 6 announces the program arranged for rifle practice by Col. Frank K. Patterson, G.I.S.A.P., from May 1 to Oct. 31, 1913. The dates for the several competitions are as follows: Junior Regimental Matches—July 31, "Bowman" match and "Hershman" match; Aug. 1, "Wiggins" match and "Potter" match; Aug. 2, "Potter" match, surprise fire.

Regimental Matches—Aug. 4, surprise fire match; regimental match, surprise fire; skirmish match, regimental match, 600 yards; "Bradley" match, 600 yards; "Bradley" match, surprise fire; Aug. 5, "Bradley" match, surprise fire; "Bradley" match, 1,000 yards, and "Bradley" match, skirmish; Aug. 6, brigade match, 600 yards; brigade match, surprise fire; Governor's medal match, skirmish, and brigade match, 1,000 yards; Aug. 7, "Dougherty" match, 600 yards; Governor's medal match, 600 yards; "Dougherty" match, surprise fire; Governor's medal match, surprise fire, and "Dougherty" match, 1,000 yards; Aug. 8, "Dougherty" match, skirmish; Governor's medal match, 1,000 yards, and long range match; Aug. 9, the conclusion of the matches, should the program be interfered with by weather or any other cause.

It has finally been decided, according to the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the several brigades, Pa. N.G., shall encamp

the coming summer as follows: 1st Brigade, at Mount Gretna; 2d Brigade, Erie; 3d and 4th Brigades, Selinsgrove. The two last mentioned brigades will not encamp together, but there will be a lapse of one week between. A feature of the Erie camp will be the centennial anniversary observance of Commodore Perry's great victory on the lake. A big celebration has been arranged to mark the event, and the entire 2d Brigade will participate in the parade on the afternoon of July 9.

Two Pennsylvania field batteries will encamp with the Field Artillery of the Army near Tobyhanna, in Monroe county, Pa., it is expected, from July 21 to 30. There will be quite a contingent of the Army's Field Artillery located at the Tobyhanna camp, and National Guard Artillery from states within a certain distance will successively join with the Regulars. The guns, horses, etc., will be furnished by the Army.

2D INFANTRY, N.Y.—COL. JAMES M. ANDREWS.

The mounted detachment, in command of Lieut. F. A. Thiessen, had a practice ride on Sunday, April 6. The detachment left the Albany armory at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, and made the ride to Averill Park, a distance of about twelve miles, in a little over two hours. After dinner at a hotel the men of the detachment engaged in blanket exercise and made a good showing. The return trip was started at three o'clock. Those accompanying the detachment were Col. James M. Andrews, Major William A. Taylor, 3d Brigade staff; Capt. Daniel F. Nial, adjutant of the 2d; Lieut. W. A. Niver, of the 2d Battalion staff, and Trooper "Buck" Taylor, of Troop B, 1st Cav.

The annual review and reception of the Tibbitts Cadets, Co. D, of Troy, which was postponed at the time of the flood in the Troy armory, will be held Thursday night, April 17.

Cos. E and F, of Schenectady, were given battalion drill Monday night, April 8, by Major Thomas Carney, 2d Battalion. As soon as the weather will permit these companies, with band and field music, will hold battalion drill on the Union College campus, as there is not sufficient room on the armory drill floor.

CONNECTICUT.

The camp of instruction for officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, Conn. N.G., will be held at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., May 8-12, 1913, inclusive. The 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry, 1st Company, Signal Corps, Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Company No. 1, will encamp at the State Military Reservation, Niantic, July 14-19, 1913, inclusive, for six days' field instruction. The 1st Separate Company will report with the 2d Infantry.

Adjutant General Cole announces that shoes are part of the uniform, and will be issued and cared for as provided in Regulations, Conn. N.G. The regulation shoes must be worn at all encampments, maneuvers and annual Federal inspections, and may be worn at weekly drills in the armories. In all cases, within one week after returning from camp or maneuver, the shoes must be thoroughly cleaned and oiled with the neatfoot oil furnished for that purpose. Commanding officers will be held responsible for the keeping in clean and serviceable condition of the shoes, and in the event of the shoes not being worn at the weekly drills in the armories, each pair of shoes should be tagged with the owner's name and turned in to the quartermaster sergeant after each camp, maneuver and inspection and kept in store for re-issue to the men when needed.



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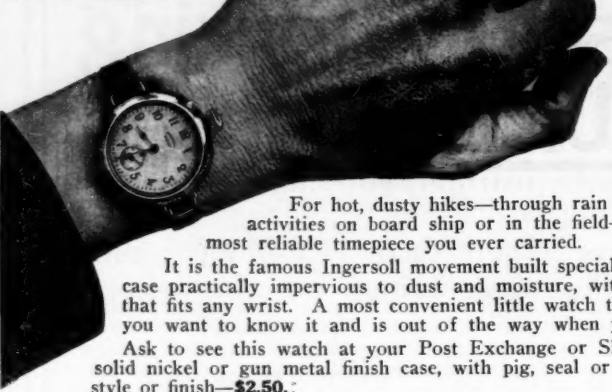
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

HONEGGER.—Mr. Kahn has introduced a bill in the present Congress for the retirement of enlisted men, Army or Marine Corps, after twenty-five years' service. The bill is H.R. 1870.

J. A. M.—Retirement of Marines is governed by Army Regulations, Par. 134. A soldier who has Marine Corps service, 1896 to 1901, can only count double so much of that time as was spent by him in "actual service in China, Cuba, the Philippines or Porto Rico."

H. C.—The General Hospital at Fort Bayard, N.M., is set apart as a sanitarium for the treatment of officers and enlisted men of the Army who are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, but men on the active list only are sent there for treatment. Ex-soldiers should apply to medical authorities in their own state for treatment at state institutions. For regulations governing Army hospitals see A.R. 1461 to 1468.

W. H. H. asks: I qualified as sharpshooter in 1909, was discharged March 12, 1911, re-enlisted March 13, 1911, failed to qualify as sharpshooter in 1911, but qualified as sharpshooter on Dec. 4, 1912. Am I entitled to a bar? Answer: Yes; see Par. 359, S.A.F.M.

A. J. B. asks: If a man is discharged from the Navy by summary court-martial, and enlists in the Army under an assumed name, and is given an excellent discharge as a non-commissioned officer, can he re-enlist in the Navy under his right name? Answer: This man was evidently given a bad conduct discharge from the Navy, and on such record he stands poor chance of re-enlistment. His honorable discharge from the Army, earned in an enlistment made under false pretenses, could hardly be expected to help him to return to the Navy, for had the facts been known during his Army enlistment, a discharge without honor might have been the result.

F. G. B.—Examinations were held at various posts Feb. 1 for the position of ordnance sergeant, U.S. Army. This was the first examination for this position since 1911. Results are not yet published.

W. C. asks: (1) Do cooks of Infantry carry rifles? (2) What is the prescribed uniform worn by mounted troops at stables? (3) What is the prescribed uniform of the different arms of the Service when on fatigue duty? Answer: (1) Yes; see A.R. 418. (2) Stable frocks; see Par. 108, Uniform Regulations. (3) See page 53, Uniform Regulations, table of occasions.

W. C. asks: In connection with Paragraphs 60, 78, 79, 80 and 129, Drill Regulations, Hospital Corps, 1908: (1) Would a detachment marching by the flank as prescribed in Paragraph 60 be considered as marching in column of files, as prescribed in Paragraph 80? (2) Would it be proper to execute two right (left) front into line while marching faced to a flank, or would the second sentence of Paragraph 79 govern in this case? (3) Is it to be understood that column of files can only be executed from column of twos, and that column of twos should only be formed from a column of files thus formed? (4) In connection with Paragraph 78; it is desired to know why no other movement is executed until the line is faced to the original front? (5) In connection with Paragraph 129; it is desired to know just when and how the men of the second and each succeeding squad step off so as to follow the one preceding it at three paces, and still be in step with the leading one? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) The movement could be executed if the column was marching with the right in front. The second section of Paragraph 79 would not govern unless the column was faced to the rear. (3) Not necessarily in single rank formation; Paragraphs 27 and 40 contemplates the formation of a column of files—when the formation is single rank. (4) Attempting to execute movements while inverted would cause much confusion as the men do not find themselves in their regular places, hence it is prohibited. (5) Mathematical precision is not contemplated. However, should it be exacted the second squad would step off as the first squad gained a distance of sixty inches and then change step.

Q. M. C.—The Act of Aug. 24, 1912, authorizes for the Quartermaster Corps not to exceed fifteen master electricians, 600 sergeants (first class), 1,000 sergeants, 650 corporals, forty-five cooks, 2,500 privates (first class) and 1,190 privates. They shall receive the same pay and allowances as enlisted men of corresponding grades in the Signal Corps and will be enlisted for and attached permanently to the Q.M. Corps. The names of seventeen who passed the recent examinations for appointment as sergeants (first class) appear in another column. Your name appears near the top.

M. G. H.—The only Army post in Colorado is Fort Logan, ten miles from Denver, and it is merely a recruit depot.

O. W. J.—The 95th Co. (Mine), C.A.C., now stationed at Corregidor, P.I., arrived in Philippines March 4, 1911. The foreign service tour is now three years.

C. J. E.—Enlisted men of the Q.M. Corps, under Par. 1, of G.O. 40, War D., 1912, shall receive the same pay and allowances as enlisted men of corresponding grades in the Signal Corps. As to allowance of quarters see A.R. 1060.

J. A.—Discharges by favor are not allowed. In the Navy and Marine Corps purchase of discharge is allowed in the first enlistment only.

ARSINE ARCAD.—About eleven years ago Arsine Arcand was a soldier at Fort Rodman, Mass.; he was transferred to Cuba; since that time he has not been heard of. It will be of financial advantage to Arcand if his address is sent to Herbert Strickland (Q.M.C.), Fort Adams, R.I.

J. J.—The official records give Cuban service of 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry, as follows, the dates being from time of

departure from U.S. to return thereto: Hqs., Dec. 30, 1898, to Aug. 12, 1900; A and D, Dec. 30, 1898, to Sept. 19, 1899; B, Dec. 29, 1898, to Sept. 19, 1899; C, Jan. 8 to Sept. 19, 1899. Allow about four days' sailing time each way.

W. P. C.—The most reliable account of the Philippine Insurrection will be found in the annual report of the Major General commanding the Army, 1901.

J. P. W. asks: (1) What allowance for double time is credited Co. I, 2d Infantry, in Cuba during the Spanish-American War? (2) Date of arrival in Cuba and date of departure therefrom. Answer: (1) Two months. (2) Left U.S. June 29, arrived back Aug. 15, 1898.

J. McD.—The U.S. gunboat Bancroft (20 guns), Comdr. Richardson Clover, was on blockading duty off the coast of Cuba in 1898 and on Aug. 4 captured the Carnista, of 80 tons, the Josephine, 10 tons, José Pilari, 6 tons, and Principe, 10 tons. These were all sailing vessels, and only one, the first, carried cargo, and she was abandoned, while the second was destroyed and the other two released.

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

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F. L. P. asks: Paragraph 176, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911: When does the right guide step back and take position on the flank marking time? Does he do this at the second command or does he wait until all or part of the new line is established before taking this position? Answer: The guide steps back, takes post on the flank, and marks time at the second command. (See our interpretation of Paragraph 176 on Page 7 of Interpretations, new edition.)

W. C. asks: The interval between companies in line is five paces; in column of squads distance is 4.4 paces. How is this result worked out? Answer: The distance to be considered is that from the fixed pivot of the left squad of one company to the fixed pivot of the right squad of the company next on the left; this distance is the same, whether it is measured from the point between the heels of one pivot to the point between the heels of the other pivot, or from the left shoulder of one pivot to the left shoulder of the other. From left shoulder to left shoulder, passing from right to left, this distance will be as follows:

26 × 4 =	150 + 22	+ 26 = 302 inches
To left guide	To right guide	
When the "turn by squads" is completed, the distance from pivot to pivot remains the same, whether measured from heel to heel, or back to back, and should be the same as above, i.e., 302 inches. It is as follows:		
40 + 12	+ 40 + 12	+ 134
To back	To back of	To breast
of rear	of leading	To back of pivot.
rank.	guide.	

Hence in line the interval being set at five paces, we have $5 \times 302 = 1510$ inches (or 5). In column the distance is 134 inches or $134 \div 30 = 4.4$.

M. J. K. asks: What is the proper distance between companies in column of companies at full distance? Answer: Company front and five paces.

A. B. D. asks: Par. 271, I.D.R., 1911. In forming the battalion it is stated that the "right and left guide precede the company on the line twenty paces, taking post facing to the right at order arms." It is contended by some that the guide halts face to the front, comes to the order, then faces to the right, and by others that he halts facing to the right and then comes to the order, and does not halt facing to the front and then face to the right. Please interpret. Answer: There is no official ruling on this point, but custom seems to favor the first mentioned method.

R. T. B. asks: Drill Regulations, Par. 281. The piece may be loaded from the position of return rifle, first raising it from the boot. Does that mean we will raise the rifle from the boot a little ways and load it, or does it mean we will come to the advance rifle and load? Answer: Raise it from the boot.

S. M. asks: Par. 89, I.D.R. Is the position of the right hand the same as the position of the left hand at Right shoulder, Arms? (That is, thumb and fingers extended and joined, tip of forefinger touching the cocking piece?) Others say that the right hand grasps the small of the stock, until the last count is given. Paragraph 89 does not say anything about the position of the right hand, while Paragraph 83 tells very plainly what is to be done with the left hand. Answer: Paragraph 89 does not contemplate that the thumb and fingers be extended and joined, etc., as prescribed in Paragraph 83.

J. Z. asks: I infer from the phraseology and the use of quotation marks under the heading "Interpretations, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911," in your issue of Dec. 28, that both "X. Y. Z." and your interpreter have overlooked the fact that in Paragraph 733 the word "or" is not a part of the report to be made by the captains, but serves to separate the one form of report from its alternative. This is indicated by the fact that the word "or" is printed in roman as distinguished from the italicization of the actual words to be uttered in making the report. Your inquirer asks whether it should be "A (or other) company, present or accounted for," and you reply that if all were present the words "or accounted for" would seem to be superfluous. As I interpret Paragraph 733, if the entire company is present the captain would report "A (or other) company, present," and if the entire company, for proper reasons, were not present he would report "A (or other) company, accounted for." These alternative reports, together with the further alternative immediately following, were apparently devised so as to comprehend every possible status of officers and enlisted men, viz: 1. Present with the company, 2. Absent with leave, 3. Absent without leave. Am I right? Answer: Yes.

SOUTH CAROLINA asks: When a squad is formed under arms, Par. 106, D.R., (Inf.) says that to form a squad the

instructor will give the command as follows: First fall in; second count off: Pieces are then inspected. The rules governing for carrying the piece, Paragraph 75, say: Whenever troops are formed under arms, pieces are immediately inspected at the command, 1. Inspection, 2. Arms. (1) What is proper after "fall in"; inspection arms or count off? (2) Should rules be considered in giving command? Answer: (1) Paragraph 106 should be followed. (2) The rules should be considered as a general proposition.

G. C. M. asks: As to the command "Squads right, column left, March," prescribed in the last edition I.D.R. As I understand the paragraph covering this point there are only two commands in order to form a column of squads and change direction to the left, being in line. "Squads left, column left, March," or "Left by squads." Am I right? The command in question would accomplish the same object as "Right by squads." Answer: You are right. The commands in question would accomplish the same object except as to space required for the movement.

H. J. S. asks: (1) What does No. 1 turn the guard out for when funeral procession of officer or soldier passes the guard house? (2) Does he call out "Turn out the guard armed party!" or "deceased soldier?" Answer: (1) The guard is turned out in honor of the deceased. (2) "Turn out the guard deceased soldier!"

FORT CROCKETT AND GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, April 9, 1913.

Mrs. Abner Pickering and daughter, Miss Pickering, arrived last week and are at the Ridgeway Hotel. Mrs. Gilbert M. Allen and children, Gilbert and Betty, family of Lieutenant Allen, 19th Inf., are at the Ridgeway Hotel.

The gunboat Nashville's short stay in the harbor was very pleasant for the officers aboard. They were extensively entertained ashore, and themselves gave several lunches and teas aboard the boat. Capt. W. D. McDougall, commanding the boat, gave a dinner aboard in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Marvin L. Graves last Sunday. It was the first visit of this boat to Galveston. It came here from Santo Domingo. It left early Wednesday morning for New Orleans, where it takes on coal before going back to its station on the Santo Domingo coast.

The four Army transports, Meade, Kilpatrick, McClellan and Sumner, are at piers near Pier No. 11, where the government storehouses are. The Meade and Kilpatrick are at Pier No. 11, the Sumner at the channel head of Pier 17, and McClellan at Pier 10. All are being given a general overhaul with fresh paint and some new fittings.

In addition to the aeroplane work of the aviation squadron at the Texas City camp, there have been some successful flights with the hydroplane, Lieutenant Milling driving. The aviation review with the troops before General Carter and Congressman Slayden last week. It was a novel sight to see the machines approach under their own power wheels running on the ground until just prior to arriving before the reviewing officer, when they rose for a short flight when opposite, coming back to the ground just after passing him.

Col. Edwin F. Glenn, commanding the 23d Infantry, and the officers of his regiment called and paid their respects to Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the 2d Division, last Tuesday at two o'clock p.m. The 23d Infantry band accompanied the officers and gave a short concert during the visit. The directors of the Galveston Garden Verein announce a promenade concert and dance to be given in honor of the officers of the Army here on the evening of April 21. The garden is at the corner of Twenty-seventh street and avenue O. The hall is enclosed on all sides with glass windows. It is situated in a beautiful little yard, where spring reigned even when the troops first began to arrive in February.

The most important social event of the week in the 5th Brigade was the beautiful hop given at the Fort Crockett gymnasium by the 4th Infantry complimentary to the officers and ladies of the Fort Crockett garrison. The hop room was artistically decorated with flags artistically arranged. The receiving line assisting Col. William Paulding, commanding officer of the 4th Infantry, were Mrs. Edmund M. Blake, wife of Colonel Blake, commanding the post, and Mrs. Samuel W. Noyes, wife of Captain Noyes, 4th Inf. The band gave a short concert of two selections before dancing commenced. There were eighteen dances, with the floor crowded from the first to last. Officers from nearly every regiment in the division were present. It was the first of the large social features where there were many of the Army ladies present who belong to the organizations in camp. There were a large number of Galvestonians present. Refreshments were served in a large room across the hall from the hop room. The punch was specially prepared to meet specifications, requiring it to pass smoothly, gently and pleasantly over the tongue and not stop until it reached both head and heels, and it was certainly delicious. The committee on all arrangements for the enjoyable evening consisted of Major John S. Switzer, Capt. Franklin S. Leisenring, Lieut. Reginald H. Kelley and Lieut. William S. Weeks.

The 5th Brigade was turned out for review last week for Congressman Slayden. The day following the review Mr. Slayden inspected the brigade camp thoroughly and watched the troops at work during the forenoon. His visit to the camp was unexpected. The 18th Infantry in camp at Texas City gave a smoker in their camp at eight p.m. April 4, and sent invitations to organizations stationed in Galveston. The smoker was in honor of the 23d Infantry and the 6th Cavalry, with which regiments the 18th was closely associated in Mindanao in 1907 and 1909. On account of the heavy instruction work in maneuver problems on that date most of the officers of the 5th Brigade sent their regrets, as they were too tired for the long trip across the bay with a hard day's work ahead of them on the morrow.

Col. Edward H. Plummer, commanding the 28th Infantry, tendered the services of the 28th Infantry band to the Hotel Galvez management for last Thursday's hop. There were a larger number of officers and Army ladies in attendance than at prior hops. In fact, it was very similar to an informal ball in a large post. Many remarked that it reminded them very much of a dance at the Army and Navy Club in Manila. There were also a great many Galveston people there.

Mr. George Sealy entertained the following at dinner at the Country Club Saturday evening preceding the dance: Gen. F. A. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. B. Magruder, Miss Terry, Miss Sweeney, Miss Ayliffe Blake, Miss Olivia Blake and Lieut. W. L. Patterson and John H. Muncaster.

The 7th Infantry spent three days last week on a practice march westward to Galveston Island. They went in very light marching order.

18TH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, April 10, 1913.

On April 4 the 18th gave a smoker in honor of the 23d Infantry and 6th Cavalry, which regiments were associated with us closely in Mindanao, and entertained nearly 600 officers of the division. This was the largest regimental entertainment known to history. The camp was lighted throughout by hundreds of electric lights encased in Chinese and Japanese lanterns, and two large bonfires, between which were three smaller ones, illumined the immediate scene of the festivities. Special tents were erected for the occasion, and a huge stage was built for the boxers and comedians, who performed in a manner befitting their regiment—most excellently! Large cauldrons suspended above the three small fires contained many delicious specialties and kept them hot during the cool evening. Upon the arrival of the officers of each visiting regiment rockets and colored lights were set off on the beach fifty yards distant. The night was pleasant with bright moonlight. To distinguish the hosts each officer wore on his left breast the numerals "18" in metal foil inches high, sewed to the sweater. Sergeant Donohoe, Co. I, had charge of the boxing, and Corporal Powers, Co. I, was the announcer. Artifice Cole, Co. M, did splendid work in cartooning, and several of his cartoons were displayed on the tent walls inside the main promenade. The full band

was present and played until early morning. All the companies combined to make the smoker a great success. Colonel Davis, with his indefatigable energy, was everywhere, and the entertainment consisted of Colonel Davis, Captains Sheldon and Morrow, and the subcommittees of Lieutenants Sullivan, Brewer, Lonergan and Ford. The most delightful feature of the smoker was the meeting of so many old friends and the making of new ones.

The regimental surgeon reports there are fewer flies in our camp than in the dining room of the famous million dollar Hotel Galvez in Galveston. This shows we are sanitary, at least.

Recent visitors to camp include Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce Magruder, Major and Mrs. F. D. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Paramore (St. Louis), Mr. and Mrs. Seward (Houston), Miss Angel and Lieutenant Patterson. Mrs. Cecil has apartments at the Commercial Hotel in Texas City.

Capt. and Mrs. Newell, 22d Inf., entertained at dinner at the Galvez last Saturday for Captains Hunt and Sheldon. Captain Leonori had as guests for dinner on Sunday at the Galvez Hotel Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce Magruder and Captain Sheldon. Visitors to Galveston last week were Colonel Davis, Major Lacey, Lieutenant Lonergan, Captain Peyton, Lieutenant Hayes.

The Y.M.C.A., Army Branch, has erected a large tent quite near camp. Each evening there are motion picture shows and a talk. Mr. Dalrymple is in charge of this excellent association. Lieutenant Gunster has brought his auto to camp, much to our delight. Chaplain Axton has been returned to duty from sick in hospital, where he has been on account of rheumatism.

Capt. and Mrs. Herron entertained at dinner at the Hotel Harper, Texas City, for Colonel Davis and Captain Andres, the party afterward visiting the picture shows in town. At one time Captain Herron was adjutant of the regiment. Lieutenant Bartlett has been detailed brigade range officer. All men who have not fired the regular course will be given target practice.

On Saturday there will be a dinner at the Galvez Hotel for all Infantry officers of the division. The regimental representative to arrange matters is Captain Hunt. The officers at Texas City were photographed last week—about 400—by two photographers. The 18th Infantry appears in force.

Captain Peyton has built a small bungalow on the bay shore and named it "Hotel Paton." Here will mess the Captain, Captain Morrow, Lieutenants Brewer, Pearce, Lonergan and Ford. Meals will be strictly on time.

A terrific rainstorm struck the camp yesterday. It has gone as suddenly as it arrived. The wind blew with great violence from the sea and then veered completely around to the opposite direction. The rain fell in torrents all the afternoon and most of the night. The ditches, three feet deep, were filled to overflowing. The night and this morning were intensely cold and damp. Private Taylor, returning from town, fell in a deep ditch and dislocated his ankle. Captain Andres fell in a deeper ditch and suffered no injury. The ditches were quite wet. To-day there is a gentle breeze from the bay and warm sunshine. The camp is quite dry, and that shows the drainage was well provided for. In spite of the very high winds all last night a few of us managed to sleep for an hour or so. All drills have been suspended for the present. The animals are still without shelter.

Major Buck paid his first visit to Galveston this morning, on business. The annual regimental dinner is receiving the attention of Colonel Davis.

The post exchange has declared another generous dividend. The old tents having proved unsatisfactory during storms, a building has been erected in rear of camp, where the exchange will have more room for its affairs and be safe from accident.

Lieutenant Duke is exchange officer.

Sergeant Grahama M. Co., has been transferred to the 1st Infantry for Militia duty in Maryland. He will take station at Annapolis. (We should like to be with him there.) Sergeant Smith, Co. E, is sick in hospital suffering from rheumatism. Lieutenant Cook is on sick report with a sprained toe. Private Wilson, Co. B, has been promoted corporal and assigned to the machine-gun platoon. Sergeant Major Nicholas, 18th Inf., is recovering from the Shriners' initiation, where he trod the sands.

The 6th Brigade has during the past week engaged in special maneuvers by brigade. On Friday two regiments and two battalions attacked one battalion of Infantry, one of Artillery and a squadron of Cavalry. Mechanical drills have been instituted, and these are simply practice drills for the higher commanders, are executed by brigade and according to a plan previously announced.

A regimental ball team has been organized, uniformed and equipped, and won its first game against the 27th Infantry, 6 to 5. Lieutenant Cook is captain.

The following promotions have been announced in orders: Corporal Mullins, G Co., to be sergeant; Corporal Drum, M Co., to be sergeant; Private May, M Co., to be corporal.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 6, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Fox Connor entertained at tea Sunday. Mrs. Guy V. Henry served punch. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Edward Hill, Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster, Mrs. R. E. D. Hoyle, Miss Garrard, Miss Carrie McMahon, Miss Esther McMahon, Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Kimball, Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Lewis, Lieut. and Mrs. H. S. Naylor, Capt. H. W. Butler, Capt. J. W. Kilbreth, Lieut. J. W. Rumbough, N. G. Finch, V. P. Erwin, C. M. Deakin, Follette Bradley, J. W. Anderson, W. M. Bailey, J. D. Von Holtzendorff, W. H. Garrison, A. G. Hixon.

Mrs. Dodson, mother of Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, has returned to the post and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee. Monday evening 1st Lieut. Lloyd A. Kefauver, M.C., Mrs. Kefauver and baby and Mrs. O'Neil left for their new station in the islands. On Tuesday Mrs. John F. Guilfoyle had as dinner guests Mrs. M. H. Foster, of Texas, Mrs. E. D. Hoyle and Mrs. Edward Donnelly. Bridge followed. Lieut. Herbert Hayden, 4th Field Art., who has been taking the course at the School for Bakers and Cooks, left to join his regiment at Texas City. Miss Esther McMahon is visiting in the East. Mrs. W. D. Forsyth has gone to her home in Tennessee for a month's visit.

Lieut. A. T. Bishop, 6th Field Art., left Tuesday for Fort Leavenworth to serve as member of a G.O.M. Capt. M. Coffin, M.C., has been detailed to make the annual inspection of the Hospital Corps of the Militia of Missouri, at St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis, West Plains and Webb City.

The field officers' class at the Mounted Service School began Tuesday with the following officers in attendance: Major William F. Clarke, 2d Cav.; Major Matthew C. Butler, jr., 6th Cav.; Major James J. Hornbrook, 6th Cav.; Major George W. Reed, 9th Cav.; Major Willard A. Holbrook, 10th Cav.; Major George L. Byram, 10th Cav.; Major Robert L. Howze, 11th Cav.; Major Stephen H. Elliot, 12th Cav.; Major Robert E. Michie, 13th Cav.; Major Tietman N. Horton, 14th Field Art. The course lasts for two months and gives the officers who participate schooling in advanced equitation and thorough training in hard riding. All of these officers, with the exception of Major Michie, who is living in his own quarters, are quartered in Carr Hall.

Wednesday Mrs. E. D. Hoyle left for Chicago to join Colonel Hoyle, who is there on temporary duty as department commander. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Van Deusen have returned from their wedding trip and are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson while getting settled in Carr Hall. Lieut. Follette Bradley entertained the French Club this week at his quarters in Randolph Hall. The floor of the post gymnasium has been nicely repaired and the skating there on Thursday evening was much enjoyed. A large number of the skaters attended ladies' night at the club afterwards. Lieutenant Bradley gave supper at his quarters after the skating, for a few of his friends.

Miss Paulina Brandreth, a sister of Mrs. Fox Connor, has come on from New York for a month's visit with Capt. and Mrs. Connor, who on Friday gave a dinner in honor of Miss Brandreth and for Col. and Mrs. E. A. Millar, Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Granger, Mrs. Oliver E. Wood, Capt. Morton E. Wood and Lieutenant Bradley. Friday afternoon Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. DeLoffre entertained at auction bridge. Mrs. Oliver E. Wood, who expects to leave soon for the East, was the honor



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guest at a luncheon given Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Joseph T. Davidson for Mesdames Hamilton, Millar, Weaver, Turner, Cady, Wood and the hostess. Miss French, of Fort Leavenworth, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Jones. Lieutenant Garrison gave a dinner Friday for Miss French. A small dance was given in the gymnasium of the Artillery exchange on Friday evening.

Large prairie fires have burned over an area extending from beyond Dixon's Hill to the school paddock in Pump House Cañon. On three different days the troops have been ordered out to fight them, a work that is attended with much difficulty on account of the prevailing high winds. A new golf course has been laid out in the rear of the Artillery post. So far only six holes have been completed, but it is hoped that there will soon be a complete course of eighteen holes. Major and Mrs. Davidson went to Kansas City Friday to meet their daughter, Mrs. Smith, who is here from Fort Sheridan for a visit, while her husband is with the 2d Division at Texas City.

Saturday night a bungalow party was given. The guests went over in automobiles by way of Junction City. Some of the officers and ladies chose to drive over in the post tally-ho. The night was very dark and the mules became frightened and ran away, throwing the driver from his seat. They were finally stopped and no one being hurt the party proceeded on its way to the bungalow, where a fine supper was cooked and enjoyed. Those attending were Captain Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, Miss Valeria Garrard, Miss Carrie McMahon, Miss Goetz, Miss French, Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. DeR. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Lieut. and Mrs. Gottschalk, and Lieutenants Rumbough, Erwin, Garrison, Deakin, Moose, West, W. W. Erwin, Quekemeyer, Finch and Bailey.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 14, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor were hosts at dinner on Wednesday for Mr. and Mrs. John Morrison, Mrs. Morrison's sister, Mrs. Pieper, and Elmer Pieper, of St. Louis, and Captain Lomax. The roller skating party in the gymnasium on Wednesday evening was attended by Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Captain Hanson, Mrs. Farmer, Miss Nolan, Captain Houle, Capt. and Mrs. Humphreys, Doctor Lauderdale, Captain Lomax, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Neely, Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey, Lieutenant Merrill and James Nolan. Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey entertained with a supper after the skating party, at which Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Captain Lomax, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes were guests.

Col. and Mrs. William T. Wood were given a heartfelt farewell by officers and ladies of the post upon their departure on Wednesday. A serenade was tendered them by the depot band at the quarters of their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, after which a party from the post escorted them to Union Station in motors, the cars used being those of Captain Farmer, Captain Wetherell and Lieutenant Burr. Among those who bade them Godspeed at the station were Col. and Mrs. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. Farmer, Capt. and Mrs. Wetherell, Miss Nolan, Lieut. and Mrs. Burr, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Neely, Mrs. Holmes, Grace Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, and many friends from St. Louis. Mrs. Wood was the recipient of several beautiful bouquets. Col. and Mrs. Wood will make a short visit with friends in Decatur, Ill., after which they will depart for Washington, D.C. Attending the performance of "Excuse Me" at the Shubert Theater on Wednesday afternoon were Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Neely, Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Burr and Grace Wilson. Gen. and Mrs. John A. Kress, of St. Louis, and their grandsons, Franklin and Ralph Garlie, were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey on Thursday. Ralph Garlie is spending the week-end as guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey. Mrs. Theodore K. Spencer, wife of Lieutenant Spencer, 7th U.S. Inf., Fort Leavenworth, is house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Burr.

Lieut. and Mrs. McAllister gave a beautiful dinner on Thursday to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Doctor McAllister, the guests being Major and Mrs. Howard, Captain Foster, Mrs. Spencer and Lieut. and Mrs. Burr. Capt. and

Mrs. Farmer gave a dance party, followed by a supper, on Monday for Col. and Mrs. Wood, Col. and Mrs. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Capt. and Mrs. Wetherill, Captain Hanson, Lieut. and Mrs. Burr, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Captain Lomax, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey and James and Hester Nolan. An informal hop was given by the officers and ladies in the Bachelors' Club on Friday evening. Present: Colonel Slaker, Col. and Mrs. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Captain Hanson, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Captain Houle, Lieut. and Mrs. Burr, Mrs. Spencer, Captain Lomax, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor and Doctor Lauderdale. A Dutch lunch was served during the evening.

Mrs. Shaw F. Neely, who has been the house guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, during the past month, departed on Saturday for her home in Leavenworth. Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury entertained Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Burr, Mrs. Spencer, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and Lieutenant Merrill at tea on Sunday.

The baseball season at this post opens to-day with a game between the 16th and 18th Recruit Companies. A meeting has been called at the post exchange this afternoon for all those interested in the organization of a post team. A change has been made in the picture shows in the old mess hall building, there being but one show each evening instead of two, as during the winter. This is due to the increasing length of the days.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 10, 1913.

In honor of Mrs. Manley F. Gates, whose husband, Medical Director Gates, has just relieved Med. Dir. Phillips A. Lovering in command of the naval hospital, Mrs. Henry T. Mayo entertained at a large reception yesterday afternoon. Assisting Mrs. Mayo and Mrs. Gates in receiving were Mrs. Wing, Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Madam Irwin, Mrs. Emily Cutts, Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. John M. Ellicott and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, while in the dining room Misses Ruth Hascal, Priscilla Ellicott and Emeline Owens assisted Mesdames Henry E. Odell, William H. Standley, T. J. J. See and Henry M. Gleason in serving. Mrs. Mayo's guests included all the ladies of the yard, as well as the following from Vallejo: Mesdames Stacy Potts, J. R. Munroe, Everett G. Morsell, Ervin A. McMillan, A. B. Davidson, James L. Kauffman, Eugene Tobey, Hamlet, Causton, E. T. Williams, A. A. McAllister, McCudden, Miss Ramona McCudden, Thomas, Hawkins and Kennedy.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett entertained at dinner on April 4 for Col. and Mrs. Waller, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lincoln, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Shapley and Naval Constr. and Mrs. Ruhm; on April 8 they had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Owens, Lieut. and Mrs. Mayfield, Paymr. and Mrs. Baker and Naval Constr. and Mrs. Gleason. Civil Engr. Norman H. Smith left on Saturday last for Pasadena, where he is to spend a three weeks' leave. Asst. Surg. John Buckley reported Monday as the relief for P.A. Surg. Joseph Biello, who, accompanied by Mrs. Biello, will leave within a few days for the East coast, having been ordered to join the Delaware. Lieut. Comdr. John R. Brady has arrived for temporary duty, to study Mare Island shop methods before proceeding to Bremerton for permanent station.

In honor of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. T. C. Turner, who, since returning from the Philippines has been her house guest, Mrs. Mary Turner, assisted by her niece, Mrs. Ruth Hascal, gave a bridge party and tea on Saturday for all the ladies of the yard and many from Vallejo. Captain Turner received orders to-day assigning him to duty at the Washington, D.C., Barracks and he will leave next week. Mrs. Alexander McCracken, who has been visiting her sister in New York, is expected to return to San Francisco within a couple of weeks. Much sympathy is being expressed for Mrs. Holton S. Curl, whose father passed away suddenly in San Francisco on Saturday. Mrs. John M. Ellicott and Miss Priscilla Ellicott are spending a week at the yard as house guests of Mrs. Emily Cutts. Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller leave next Monday for Southern California to spend ten days or a fortnight.

The news that Secretary Daniels had decided to rescind

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former Secretary Meyer's order and that Mare Island would be re-established as a first class navy yard was the occasion of much rejoicing. The General Board's recommendation that further dredging operation in the channel leading to Mare Island be abandoned and the yard be reduced to a second class station, on account of the limited sea wall and the lack of sufficient berthing facilities for the largest ships of the Navy, was met by Captain Mayo taking with him plans for improvement, which, at a cost of \$700,000, would forever eliminate this argument. The plans call for the construction of two pier head lines, running out at right angles from Mare Island and the Vallejo shores, respectively, for a distance of 800 feet, these piers be connected by a draw bridge. At right angles to these piers, which will be open piling so as to interfere in no way with the ebb and flow of the tide, will be built four slips on each side, 400 feet in length and 200 feet apart. In this way berths will be provided for sixteen ships, the berths on the lower side of the piers being for the larger ships, while the smaller ones can pass through the draw bridge and secure berthing facilities on the other side.

The Yorktown, Comdr. George B. Bradshaw commanding, which left here on Thursday, met with a slight accident just after putting outside the Heads from San Francisco on Friday, a cylinder head on one of her pumps blowing out. She was forced to put back to San Francisco for temporary repairs, but left for San Diego again on Saturday. The naval collier Jupiter, built at the Mare Island Navy Yard, was placed in commission on April 7, with Lieut. Ernest A. Brooks in temporary command, pending the arrival of her commanding officer. Lieut. S. M. Robinson will be the senior engineer officer. The Jupiter is electrically driven and her trials in June or July next will be watched with keen interest. The collier Prometheus, built at Mare Island over four years ago, was placed out of commission April 8 and a large force of men is now aboard, as \$40,000 repairs to her machinery is to be done, irrespective of the work in connection with converting her into a repair ship, for which Congress appropriated \$350,000. The Prometheus, when completed, will be a duplicate of her sister ship, the Vestal, which was converted into a repair vessel some time ago.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., April 13, 1913.

Mrs. Baltzell entertained the Auction Club on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Lasseigne won the first prize and Mrs. Chouinard the penalty. The moving picture entertainment and band concert drew a large attendance on Tuesday evening. Colonel Mills, the Inspector General of the Eastern Division, has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Cowles during the past week while inspecting the post. Capt. W. D. Davis has been confined to his quarters the past week by a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. The Wednesday Evening Bridge held its bi-monthly meeting at the club April 9. Mrs. McCoy and Lieutenant Barnett won first prize and the consolation prizes were won by Mrs. Chamberlain and Lieutenant Fehé.

The Five Hundred Club was entertained at the home of Mrs. McCoy on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Rutherford won the prize. Mrs. Chamberlain entertained on Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Haversham, who is visiting Major and Mrs. Chamberlain. Major Jones, Q.M., and Mrs. Jones entertained Colonel Mills, Col. and Mrs. Cowles on Wednesday evening at a theater party. "The Little Millionaire," followed by a supper at their quarters. Mrs. Stewart is spending the week in New York city shopping. Mrs. Biting has returned to the post, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Barnes, after an extended visit with Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwin, in Connecticut. The entire post regrets to learn the sad message forwarded to Mrs. S. L. Hopson, from London, announcing by cablegram the dangerous illness of her mother.

Lieutenant Rutherford, Co. I, has been designated as team spotter for the National Rifle Match this year, and is to report to the captain of the Infantry team the latter part of May. The first game of ball of the season was played on the post diamond, between a local team and the team representing the Regimental Detachment.

Lieutenants Hemingway and Murray, recently appointed to the Army from civil life, reported to the Commanding Officer for duty April 11. They are at present the guests of Lieutenants Fehé and Waite. Lieutenant Hemingway, who comes from Norwich University, Vermont, leaves for his new station this week, having been assigned to the 3d Infantry. Lieutenant Murray, assigned to the 5th Infantry, has been assigned to Co. B, and has taken bachelor quarters in the club.

Lieutenant Colonel Faison, Majors Lasseigne and McRae left on Tuesday for New York, to resume their labors on the promotion board. Lieutenant Erick has been granted a three months' leave, and he and Mrs. Erick will soon leave for Washington, D.C., the home of Mrs. Erick.

The contest for the battalion championship in the regimental bowling contest came to an end on Tuesday evening, the 3d Battalion winning the trophy provided by the officers of the regiment. The final score: First, 3d Battalion, won 14 games, lost 4 games, percentage, 77; second, 1st Battalion, won 8, lost 10, percentage, 44; third, 2d Battalion, won 5, lost 13, percentage, 27. Ritter, of Co. M, led the bowlers, with an average of 171, followed by Trevathan, of Co. G, 164; Kramer, Co. H, 163; Ayers, Co. I, 162; Romano, Co. L, 161; Elder, Co. C, 160.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., April 12, 1913.

To-night there is to be a hop in the post gymnasium in honor of Col. and Mrs. Lockett. The entire building has been artistically decorated with flags, bunting and plants for the occasion. All the officers and ladies of the post, as well as a number of the most prominent people from Chattanooga, will be present. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas have returned from a short trip East. Captain Bartlett, M.C., is at Catoosa Springs, Ga., with the 3d Squadron.

Captain Miller is commanding the 3d Squadron at the target range. Weather conditions have been favorable at Catoosa Springs, and the shooting is progressing very satisfactorily.

At the request of the Chattanooga City Commissioners, Colonel Lockett has consented to permit Troop H to pitch the tents for the Confederate Veterans, who will hold their reunion here next month. Nothing will be left undone by the officers and soldiers of the regiment to make the visit of the veterans as pleasant as possible.

Captain Amos, regimental quartermaster, is considerably brightening up the appearance of the post, by having all the officers' houses and the barracks painted. Private Stuart, the regimental cartoonist, is sketching a number of comic slides, referring to current incidents of the post, which provoke much laughter and amusement when they are thrown on the screen at the moving picture shows.

Capt. Gordon Johnson, recently promoted from first lieutenant, 15th Cavalry, has been assigned to the 11th Cavalry, and will command Troop D. Mrs. Dixon and her two daughters, from New Orleans, are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Pope.

Captain Roekenbach has moved into the quarters formerly occupied by Captain Clayton. Miss Eastman, of New Hampshire, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., April 7, 1913.

Lieut. Charles Telford spent most of this week in Hot Springs, S.D., with Lieut. D. H. Jacobs, who is there for treatment. Lieut. J. A. Degen started last Tuesday for Fort Robinson, Neb., where he will be examined for promotion.

Mrs. R. J. Foster was hostess at the regular weekly meeting of the Ladies' Bridge Club last Wednesday. Those who made up the three tables were Mesdames Sickel, Morgan, Gienty, Clarke, Lawton, Edwards, Degen, Foster and Comegys and Miss Waltz, Miss Rose Clarke and Miss Elaine Waltz. Miss Rose Clarke made highest score and received the prize. Mrs. Foster served dainty refreshments after the games.

The enlisted men had a masquerade in the post gymnasium last Tuesday evening. Music was furnished by a Sturgis orchestra. For the best costumes three prizes were offered, a fine white sweater, a six dollar watch and a suit case.

Dr. R. J. Foster went to Fort Robinson Wednesday to attend a meeting of the Masonic lodge and returned to the post Saturday. Lieut. Charles Telford has relieved Lieut. S. D. Maize as ordnance, signal and range officer. Lieutenant Maize is on sick report.

Col. H. G. Sickel has been ordered to Fort Robinson for station, and will command the 12th Cavalry there. The Fort Meade garrison will be very sorry to have Col. and Mrs. Sickel leave. Lieut. F. B. Edwards, post exchange officer, has equipped the restaurant building for a tea room for the officers and ladies. He is planning a big opening tea. The soldiers' restaurant, recently started in connection with the post exchange, is well patronized.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., March 24, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. Lyman W. V. Kennon entertained at tea for their guests, Mrs. James Quackenbush Rice and Miss Rice, who left for the coast on Tuesday evening. Mrs. William Sanford Mapes assisted. The 25th Infantry band gave an attractive program throughout the afternoon. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Gose, Major and Mrs. Butts, Capt. and Mrs. Hunt, Capt. and Mrs. Mapes, Capt. and Mrs. Willard, Capt. and Mrs. Wygant, Capt. and Mrs. Novak, Lieut. and Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Luther, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. Meals, Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Everett, Major Penn, Captain Steunenberg, Lieutenants Bowley, Andrews, Watrous and Tinker.

Mrs. Winans entertained at dinner bridge last Thursday evening for Mrs. Erwin, and for Mesdames Beach, Cruikshank, Fair, Gardenhire, Scherer, Renziehausen, Parker, Hopkins, Cook, Cheney, Martin, O'Shea and Gilbert. Mrs. Parker entertained for Mrs. Erwin at auction last Friday evening, the guests including Mesdames Winans, Fair, Marquart, Cruikshank, Cheney, Gardenhire, Flint, Hopkins, Cook, O'Shea, Donaldson, Apple, Dixon, Renziehausen and Miss Gilbert. Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Fair and Mrs. Dixon were prize-winners.

Dr. and Mrs. Willoughby had Dr. and Mrs. Mason, Miss Mason and Doctor Buffington as dinner guests on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins gave a farewell party on Monday for Miss Rice, niece of Colonel Kennon. Those present were Mesdames Gilbert, Case, Mrs. Winans and Mrs. Erwin, and Lieutenants Campanole, Hineman, Tyler, Rogers, Deshon, Martin, Maxwell, Bowley, Andrews and Nalle. Chaplain Bell, on leave for several months, is expected back on the April transport, accompanied by Mrs. Bell and Miss Bell.

A Bridge Club has been formed by the ladies of the Artillery and Cavalry garrisons. The first game was played at Mrs. Cook's, at which six tables were filled. Three prizes will be awarded for the three high scores at the end of a four-week tournament. A Bridge Club has also been organized by the ladies of the 2d Infantry at Fort Shafter. The membership includes Mesdames Jamerson, McAfee, Lincoln, Schlauer, Marquart, Bell, Barker, Smith, Honeyman, McCleave, Cool, Johnston, Kennedy, Watkins, Preston, Sharp, Kay, Watkins, Gibson, Roe, Shuttleworth and Booth.

Capt. and Mrs. Douglas C. McDougal will sail for the mainland on the April transport. After a short visit in New York they will proceed to Washington. Chaplain and Mrs. A. A. Pruden will leave on the April transport. They plan visits to friends and relatives in Washington, D.C., and in Virginia. Admiral and Mrs. Cowles and Miss Edith Cowles will leave for the coast on the Manchuria on March 25. Mrs. E. V. Smith will leave on the May transport for California, where she will spend the summer with her daughter.

Capt. and Mrs. Cutts entertained at dinner last Monday for Miss Blanche Hamilton Fox. Miss Fox and Mrs. Cutts have been renewing an old acquaintance during the former's visit to the Islands. In honor of St. Patrick the decorations were in green. After dinner the evening was devoted to cards and music. Covers were laid for twelve, including Miss Fox, Mr. Fox, Major and Mrs. Neville, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Haydon, Lieut. and Mrs. Jamerson, Lieutenant Gayler and Mr. Cushman Carter. Capt. and Mrs. Marquart, of Fort Shafter, were hosts for the Evening Bridge Club on March 19. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Jamerson, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. McCleave, Lieut. and Mrs. Kay, Lieut. and Mrs. Booth and Lieut. and Mrs. Wright. The prizes were won by Captain McCleave and Mrs. Booth.

Lieutenant Rose was host at a dinner at the Oahu Country Club for twelve, and after dinner the party motored out to Fort Shafter to the informal hop. Lieutenant Snow, who has been in the hospital, has returned to Schofield Barracks. Mrs. Aloe has also returned to Schofield. Lieut. and Mrs. Topham have been released from quarantine, the baby having entirely recovered from the measles. Mrs. Topham expects to leave on the May transport for a visit to relatives in Leavenworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Carey, guests of Col. and Mrs. French, were passengers on the Korea, returning to their home in Indiana. The order making Fort De Russy, a sub-post of Fort Ruger will not affect the status of the Engineer company now at the former post, for there is no connection between the Coast Artillery and Engineer commands that would justify the administration of the latter from coast defense headquarters. Major Wooten, as ranking officer at De Russy, continues as post commander, but it is likely that by May the Engineers will have been moved to make room for the new Coast Artillery company that is to complete the garrison of De Russy.

The Service Bridge Club was entertained on Wednesday by Mrs. W. C. Neville. The prizes were taken by Mrs. E. M. Cutts and Mrs. Gerald Johnson. The guests included Mrs. Harold Pratt, Mrs. Homer L. Preston, Mrs. George E. Turner, Mrs. Gerald Johnson, Mrs. Ross Kingsbury, Mrs. R. M. Cutts and Mrs. F. B. Edwards. The Auction Bridge Club at Fort Shafter met with Mrs. J. M. Kennedy. The prizes will not be awarded until a series of five games have been played. Captain Cochran, of the U.S.R.C. Thetis, was host at an enjoyable Dutch supper last week for Mr. A. G. Hawes, Jr., Mr. John Evans, Judge Lymer, Major E. V. Smith, Capt. B. F. Watkins and Lieutenant Andrews.

Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Cooper gave a luncheon last Sunday for Major and Mrs. Munsen, who passed through en route to the Philippines; other guests included Gen. and Mrs. Macomb, Col. and Mrs. Raymond, Capt. and Mrs. Bell and Mr. and Mrs. Goodman. Mrs. Edward Carpenter, of Fort Ruger, entertained informally at luncheon on Wednesday for her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Lee, who have been her guests for several weeks. Wrenne Timberlake, eldest son of Major and Mrs. E. J. Timberlake, of Fort Ruger, will leave shortly for San Francisco, where he will take entrance examinations for West Point.

The date for the wedding of Miss Isabel McGunnegle has been set for April 9. Lieutenant Sheridan will arrive on the Siberia and hopes, after the wedding, to effect a transfer, so that he may be stationed in the Islands. The first formal social affair of the year since the change of regiments at Schofield Barracks was given March 28 by the officers and ladies of the 1st Infantry to the ladies and ladies of the 25th Infantry. The hall was beautifully decorated and the music exceptionally good. Many Honolulu guests were present.

Mrs. Rice and Miss Rice, who have been visiting Col. and

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Mrs. Kennon, left on the Lurline last week for their home in New York city. Mrs. Apple was hostess at the second meeting of the Bridge Club on Wednesday afternoon. Lieut. and Mrs. Rehkopf had Mrs. Irwin and Lieutenant Deshon as dinner guests Friday. Major and Mrs. Cruikshank entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Cheatham, Lieutenants Bowley, Peyton and Andrews, and Misses Hatch, Cook and Castle, of Honolulu. Capt. and Mrs. Deems had as their dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. Stone and Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins. Capt. and Mrs. Bryson entertained Capt. and Mrs. Deems, Miss Hopkins and Doctor Matthews at dinner on Saturday. Lieutenant Andrews has taken possession of the quarters formerly occupied by Lieutenant Peyton.

Little Katherine French, daughter of Col. and Mrs. French, of Fort Shafter, entertained at dinner last week for Betsy and Jessie Booth and Katherine Kennedy. Mrs. Rosenbaum gave a dinner party in honor of Katherine Kennedy's birthday, covers being laid for Katherine and Laurence Kennedy and Elizabeth and Frederick Rosenbaum. The Evening Bridge Club at Fort Shafter met last Wednesday with Lieut. and Mrs. Wright, the prizes having been won by Mrs. Marquart and Captain McCleave.

CAMP KEITHLEY.

Camp Keithley, P.I., March 1, 1913.

Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, Mrs. Fassett, Miss Fassett and Miss Starr, of Elmira, N.Y., were guests of Col. and Mrs. Tillson during the last week of January. Mr. Fassett, who is a former Congressman from New York state, and is touring the world with his family, was a boyhood friend of Colonel Tillson. The party were entertained during their stay with a dinner, reception, band concert, launch party and drives about the country here.

February was a very gay month in the post. There were many dinners, luncheons, teas and bridge parties, among those entertaining being Col. and Mrs. Tillson, Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode and Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver.

The order moving headquarters of the 8th to Parang was expected, but the exact time was not known until the order came which took Col. and Mrs. Tillson and Capt. and Mrs. Dolph to Parang on the 19th. Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Tillson, the other guests being Capt. and Mrs. O. G. Brown and Lieut. and Mrs. Davis. Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty gave a dinner Feb. 17 for Col. and Mrs. Tillson and Capt. and Mrs. Brown.

Another pretty dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Tillson was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Davis Feb. 16, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen and Capt. and Mrs. Brown. Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver gave a Valentine dinner Feb. 14 in honor of Col. and Mrs. Tillson and Lieut. and Mrs. Davis. The place-cards were dainty water-color valentines, while the centerpiece was a heart made of flowers. After dinner hearts was played, Mrs. Davis winning a silver picture frame for having the smallest number.

Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode entertained Col. and Mrs. Tillson and Capt. and Mrs. Dolph at luncheon Feb. 18. Lieut. W. J. Davis gave a very enjoyable stag luncheon in honor of Colonel Tillson and Captain Dolph Feb. 17, other guests being Captain Knudsen, Lieutenants Minnigerode and Weaver. On Feb. 17 Mrs. Knudsen gave an enjoyable luncheon in honor of Mesdames Tillson and Dolph, and for Mesdames Davis, Minnigerode and Weaver.

Headquarters, band and mounted detachment left Feb. 19 for their new station. The garrison was very sorry to see them go, as Keithley is isolated enough, but with headquarters and the band gone it is much more so.

William Chandles, the eleven-months old child of Lieut. and Mrs. Augustus B. Van Wormer, died on the 22d and was buried the following day in the post cemetery. Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer have the sympathy of the entire garrison. Dr. and Mrs. King and Dr. Napier are new additions to the post, having joined here Feb. 23. Mrs. Weaver gave a pretty luncheon last Thursday for Mesdames Davis and Scott, who are soon leaving. The other guests included Mesdames Knudsen, José Brown and Minnigerode. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis entertained Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty and Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver at dinner Feb. 23, when the place-cards were small hatchets and the centerpiece a miniature cherry tree.

Dr. and Mrs. Scott, Major Hanson, Lieutenants Scowden and Aiken were entertained at an enjoyable dinner on Thursday by Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen. Following dinner bridge was played. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis filling in at the tables. Mrs. Knudsen entertained the Bridge Club on Friday, the prize going to Mrs. Davis for high score. Mrs. E. A. Botsch, mother of Mrs. Knudsen, will sail on the April transport for a couple of months' visit to Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen. John Knudsen returns to the States on the next transport, to attend school in San Francisco.

Capt. and Mrs. Kernan, Lieut. and Mrs. José Perez Brown and Lieutenant Ladd, P.S., are new residents in the post. The 46th Co., Phil. Scouts, Captain Kernan in command, are here guarding the two hundred prisoners who came from San Ramon Prison, Zamboanga, to build a road from Camp Keithley to Ganassan and Munay.

Capt. and Mrs. O. G. Brown, M.C., have gone to Camp Vicars, where Captain Brown is ordered on temporary duty. They return to the States on the May transport. Col. and Mrs. Tillson passed through Overton yesterday on their way to Manila, to meet their daughter, Mrs. Robert Goodwin, who is coming for a visit from Omaha. Mrs. Minnigerode and Mrs. J. P. Brown left yesterday for an extended visit in Manila.

Camp Keithley, P.I., March 8, 1913.

Mrs. Knudsen entertained the Afternoon Bridge Club on Friday, the prize going to Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Minnigerode gave a tea on Friday in compliment to Mrs. Davis and for Mesdames Knudsen, Scott and Weaver. Miss Dougherty and Miss Dorothy Dougherty were Mrs. Minnigerode's guests at a recent tea.

Dr. and Mrs. Scott, with their three children, left for their new station in Manila on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver



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spent the week-end at Overton. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen the past week. Dr. and Mrs. King are late arrivals at Keithley, coming here for station from Dalama.

A new club has just been organized, the new officers being: President, Major Hanson, 8th Inf.; vice-president, Major Gilhauser, P.C.; secretary, Dr. Napier. Until the completion of the new club building, one of the empty sets of officers' quarters will be used.

Major Gilhauser, P.C., has returned from a two months' sojourn in Manila and reports a very good trip. Lieutenant Prensse, P.C., has left for his new station at Dapetan, where he has been appointed Governor. A carnival is to be held at Dapetan from April 23 to 30.

Mrs. Minnigerode and José P. Brown left on Saturday for a visit in Manila. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis and Dr. and Mrs. King were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty at dinner on Sunday. Lieutenants Minnigerode and Brown were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver at dinner on Thursday. Mrs. Weaver entertained the Bridge Club on Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis and John Knudsen leave on Saturday for Manila to sail on the March transport for the homeland.

CORREGIDOR.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., March 14, 1913.

Lieutenants Lenzner and Wing returned from Baguio a few days ago and they report a delightful stay at the mountain capital. Major Brady, of Grande, has completed his walking test in fine trim, the work being done on the rough trails of the island. There are no boulevards on Corregidor. Miss McCane has been spending a few days with Colonel Carson's family. Mrs. Carson gave a delightful tea last Thursday in honor of Mrs. Husted, of Albany, N.Y. Mrs. Husted is making a world's tour and will accompany Colonel Carson's family on their trip through Japan and China. The party will leave here early in April.

Mrs. Edwin T. Lee, wife of Rev. E. T. Lee, of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Manila, gave a delightful recital at the pavilion a few nights ago, which was greatly appreciated by the immense audience. Mrs. Lee is an eloquent of very high order, a graduate of Upper Iowa University, where she also taught the art. Rev. and Mrs. Lee are guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Samuel J. Smith. Capt. Francis N. Cooke, G.A.C., arrived last week from the States and has relieved Captain Crissy as District Artillery Engineer. Captain Crissy becomes District Adjutant.

Lieut. Roy C. Hefelbower, M.C., and family arrived on the last transport and have taken up their abode in "Glory Row." The Lieutenant is now in Manila, taking examination for promotion. Mrs. Whitney, mother of Lieut. F. W. Whitney, P.S., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, C.Q.M. Dept. Chaplain Smith is working hard on the show troupe that General Bell has requested him to take to Camp John Hay in the near future.

Colonel Ruckman and family leave to-day for an extended trip through China, Japan and Korea. The Colonel expects to visit Port Arthur during his pilgrimage. Major McNeil will command the post during the Colonel's absence.

The officers and ladies of the post gave a delightful hop last evening in the spacious and beautifully decorated pavilion. Doctor Seeley, D.S., recently arrived at the post for duty.

THE ARMY.

Department, District and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y., Col. John V. White, commanding.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C., Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y., Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga., Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Col. Eli D. Hoyle, 6th Field Art., in temporary command.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas., Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Col. R. L. Bullard in temporary command.

5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Galveston, Texas, Brig. Gen. F. A. Smith.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards in temporary command.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Bliss, Texas, Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash., Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, Cal., Col. John P. Wissner.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

District of Luzon: Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

District of Mindanao: Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.
1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—E, Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. De Russy, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas; E, El Paso, Texas; F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; G and I, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Ambulance Co. No. 3, Texas City, Tex.; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C and D, Presidio of S.F. Troop C will proceed to Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, Cal., May 1, for summer, for police duty; Troops A and B will proceed to Yosemite National Park, Cal., April 15, for police duty, for summer; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas.

3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Honolulu, H.T.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops H and L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas, except Troop I, which is at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, D, E, F, G and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; C and H, Marfa, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 2, 1910, and C Oct. 31, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 1, 1911, and C July 2, 1910.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; B, Ft. Bliss, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st Ft. McKinley, Me. 68th Ft. Kamehameha, H.

2d Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. T. Arrived January, 1913.

3d Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 69th Ft. Monroe, Va.

4th Ft. Mott, N.J. 70th In Philippine. Address

5th Ft. Williams, Me. Manila, P.I. Arrived

6th Ft. Monroe, Va. March 31, 1912.

7th Ft. Banks, Mass. 71st Ft. Casey, Wash.

8th Ft. McKinley, Me. 72d Ft. Screven, Ga.

9th Ft. Warren, Mass. 73d Ft. Monroe, Va.

10th Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived Jan- 74th Ft. Screven, Ga.

11th Philippines. Address 75th Ft. Kamehameha, H.

Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 76th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

4, 1910. 77th Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

12th Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 78th Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

13th Ft. Miley, Cal. 79th Ft. Caswell, N.C.

14th Ft. Greble, R.I. 80th Key West Bks., Fla.

15th Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 81st Ft. Du Pont, Del.

16th Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 82d Ft. Totten, N.Y.

17th Ft. Washington, Md. 83d Ft. Strong, Mass.

18th Philippines. Address 84th Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 85th Ft. Casey, Wash.

4, 1910. 86th Philippines. Address

19th Ft. Caswell, N.C. Manila, P.I. Arrived

20th Ft. Barrancas, Fla. March 4, 1911.

21st Ft. Howard, Md. 87th Ft. Totten, N.Y.

22d Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 88th Ft. Terry, N.Y.

23d Philippines. Address 89th Ft. Williams, Me.

Manila, P.I. Arrived 90th In Philippine. Address

April 1, 1911. Manila, P.I. Arrived

24th Ft. McKinley, Me. April 1, 1911.

25th Ft. Miley, Cal. 91st Jackson Bks., Fla.

26th Ft. Flagler, Wash. 92d Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 93d Ft. Stevens, Ore.

28th Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 94th Ft. Flagler, Wash.

29th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 95th Philippines. Address

30th Ft. Worden, Wash. Manila, P.I. Arrived

31st Ft. Caswell, N.C. March 4, 1911.

32d Ft. Baker, Cal. 96th Ft. Warren, Mass.

33d Ft. Columbia, Wash. 97th Ft. Adams, R.I.

34th Ft. Stevens, Ore. 98th Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

35th Ft. Monroe, Va. 99th Ft. Morgan, Ala.

36th Ft. Mott, N.J. 100th Ft. Terry, N.Y.

37th Ft. McKinley, Me. 101st Ft. Totten, N.Y.

38th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 102d Ft. Adams, R.I.

39th Ft. Morgan, Ala. 103d Ft. Howard, Md.

40th Ft. Howard, Md. 104th Ft. Washington, Md.

41st Ft. Monroe, Va. 105th Ft. Ruger, H.T.

42d Philippines. Address 106th Ft. Worden, Wash.

Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 107th Ft. Williams, Me.

4, 1911. 108th Ft. Worden, Wash.

43d Ft. Terry, N.Y. 109th Ft. Greble, R.I.

44th Ft. Washington, Md. 110th Ft. Greble, R.I.

45th Ft. Du Pont, Del. 111th Ft. Dade, Fla.

46th Ft. Strong, Mass. 112th Ft. Du Pont, Del.

47th Ft. Hunt, Va. 113th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

48th Ft. Hancock, N.J. 114th Ft. Totten, N.Y.

49th Ft. Williams, Me. 115th Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

50th Ft. McKinley, Me. 116th Ft. Screven, Ga.

51st Ft. McKinley, Me. 117th Ft. Adams, R.I.

52d Ft. Rodman, Mass. 118th Ft. Monroe, Va.

53d Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 119th Ft. Washington, Md.

54th Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 120th Ft. Strong, Mass.

55th Ft. Du Pont, Del. Will 121st Ft. Screven, Ga.

sail from S.F. May 5 for 122d Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

H.T. 123d Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

56th Ft. Hancock, N.J. 124th Ft. Andrews, Mass.

57th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 125th Ft. Terry, N.Y.

58th Ft. Monroe, Va. 126th Ft. Worden, Wash.

59th Ft. Andrews, Mass. 127th Ft. Crockett, Texas.

60th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 128th Ft. Crockett, Texas.

61st Ft. Baker, Cal. 129th Ft. Adams, R.I.

62d Ft. Worden, Wash. 130th Ft. Adams, R.I.

63d Ft. Worden, Wash. 131st Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

64th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 132d Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

65th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 133d Ft. Terry, N.Y.

66th Ft. Barry, Cal. 134th Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

67th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 135th Ft. Totten, N.Y.

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136th.*Ft. Hancock, N.J. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
137th.*Ft. Hancock, N.J. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
138th.*Philippines. Address 154th.*Ft. McKinley, Me.
Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 155th.*Ft. Williams, Me.
4, 1910. 156th.*Ft. Constitution, N.H.
139th.*Ft. Du Pont, Del. 157th.*Ft. Terry, N.Y.
140th.*Ft. Howard, Md. 158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
141st.*Ft. Strong, Mass. 159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
142d.*Philippines. Address 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
Manila, P.I. Arrived 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
Sept. 2, 1911. 162d.*Ft. Dade, Fla.
143d. Ft. Washington, Md. 163d.*Ft. Pickens, Fla.
144th.*Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 164th.*Jackson Bks., La.
145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 165th.*Ft. Totten, N.Y.
146th.*Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
147th.*Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
149th. Ft. Casey, Cal. 169th.*Ft. Monroe, Va.
150th.*Ft. Ward, Wash. 170th.*Ft. Morgan, Ala.
151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass. *Mine companies.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Philippines; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Manila, March 6, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment, Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 31, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. George Wright, Wash.

15th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 3d Battalion and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; 2d Battalion, Philippine Islands, address Manila, P.I. Regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Skin Tortured Babies' Sleep

A warm bath with Cuticura soap, followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura ointment, is generally sufficient to afford immediate comfort in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly eczemas, rashes, irritations and inflammations of infants and children, permit sleep for child and rest for parents, and point to permanent relief when other methods fail. Peace falls upon distracted households when these pure, sweet and gentle emollients enter. No other treatment for the skin costs so little and does so much.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. Capt. Roy C. Smith. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Hugh Rodman. At Hampton Roads.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At Hampton Roads.
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.

VERMONT, battleship—first line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Roger Welles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. Capt. Templin M. Potts ordered to command April 21.
MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—first line, 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. John D. McDonald. At Tampico, Mexico.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Marbury Johnston. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

MINNESOTA, battleship—first line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
IDAHO, battleship—first line, 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANSAS, battleship—first line, 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerf. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Joseph Strauss. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robinson. At New York city. Send mail to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

First Group.

Lieut. William F. Halsey, Jr., Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William F. Halsey, Jr. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
REID (destroyer). Ensign David F. Ducey. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
MCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Third Group.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group, except Walke, to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank H. Roberts. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
STERRETT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail to Newport, R.I.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Julius F. Hellweg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
JENKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At Baltimore, Md.
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Submarine Flotilla.

Lieut. Richard S. Edwards, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group, except C-2, to Newport, R.I.
CASTINE (tender). Lieut. Alfred H. Miles. At Newport, R.I.
SEVERN (tender). At Newport, R.I.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Elwin F. Cutts. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Newport, R.I.
C-4 (submarine). Ensign Holbrook Gibson. At Newport, R.I.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign John W. Rankin. At Newport, R.I.

Second Group.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Newport, R.I.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Radford Moses. At Newport, R.I.
D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At Newport, R.I.
D-3 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At Newport, R.I.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At Newport, R.I.
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At Newport, R.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. David Lyons. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crone. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ONTARIO (tug). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tug). Btsn. John D. Pennington. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tug). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tug). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YAKTONT (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. Bryant. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of this fleet, except Chester, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Lieut. Comdr. John T. Tompkins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Myles Joyce. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Fisher. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Indiana has been ordered placed in ordinary.
IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Iowa has been ordered placed in ordinary.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Lieut. Levin J. Wallace. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge has been ordered placed in ordinary.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Claude B. Price. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky has been ordered placed in ordinary.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Robert K. Crank. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Massachusetts has been ordered placed in ordinary.
MISSISSIPPI, battleship—first line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
SALEM, cruiser—third class, Lieut. Paul A. Dampman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Capt. William B. Fletcher, Commander.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. At Beirut, Syria. Comdr. Philip Andrews ordered to command.
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Harry A. Field. At Smyrna, Asia Minor.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At Guaymas, Mexico.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. William W. Gilmer. At San Diego, Cal.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. John M. Elliott. At San Diego, Cal.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At Topolobampo, Mexico.

Fleet Auxiliary.

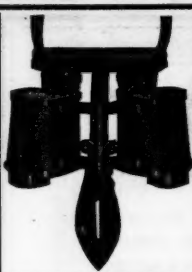
GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At Corinto, Nicaragua.
Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. George W. Kenyon. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Henry C. Gearing. Sailed April 12 from San Diego, Cal., for Guaymas, Mexico.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles F. Fousland. At San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Henry G. Shoner. At San Diego, Cal.



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TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Diego, Cal.
F-1. Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Diego, Cal.
F-2. Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal.
F-3. Ensign William R. Munroe. At San Diego, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Comdr. Charles J. Lang. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. The Charleston is also the receiving ship at Puget Sound.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Edwin H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Ensign Stuart O. Greig. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Oregon was placed in ordinary April 9, but remains attached to the Pacific Reserve Fleet.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FOX (torpedo boat). Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Olongapo, P.I.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At Shanghai, China.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hanington. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Gratton C. Dickman. At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ernest Durr. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Walter Hecuberg. At Canton, China.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat. Ensign Paul J. Peyton. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Group.

Lieut. Raymond H. Spruance, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. William O. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Francis Cogswell. At Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Raymond H. Spruance. At Olongapo, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign William C. Owen. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Eugene M. Woodson. At Cavite, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Fred T. Berry. At Cavite, P.I.

First Submarine Group.

Ensign Charles M. Yates, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign William H. Pashley. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Ribladder. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABAREND, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Shanghai, China.
ALEXANDER, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I.
NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pridesau, master. At Shimonoseki, Japan.
RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh. At Shanghai, China.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

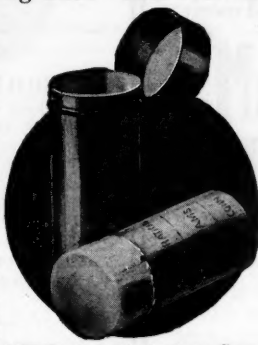
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. En route from Norfolk, Va., to Manila, P.I., via the Suez Canal. The Ajax is due at Manila about May 1. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Ajax arrived at Colombo April 13.
AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At Amapala, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R.

Williams' Shaving Stick

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To the "Men in the Service" whose time off is limited a shave means a quick shave.

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Williams' Quick and Easy Shaving Powder affords the same rich, creamy lather that distinguishes Williams' Shaving Stick. Samples of either Williams' Shaving Stick, Williams' Shaving Powder or Williams' Shaving Cream (in tubes) mailed on receipt of four cents in stamps. Address

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY, Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.

Kennedy, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BALTIMORE, cruiser—second class, 12 guns. Lieut. Butler Y. Rhodes. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., where the vessel has been ordered to be placed out of commission.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed April 10 from Malta for Beirut, Syria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. Sailed April 11 from Topolobampo, Mexico, for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. CHEYENNE, monitor, 6 guns. Ensign Kenneth Heron. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. In first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. DOLPHIN, gunboat, 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

EAGLE, converted yacht, 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. Surveying on the coast of Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

HANDBAL, fuel ship. Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the Atlantic Coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Lloyd Chandler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Ernest A. Brooks. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves ordered to command May 1.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Benjamin G. Bartholow. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. The Marblehead arrived March 16 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for repairs.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. George E. McHugh. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Lambert Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER, converted yacht, 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Newton A. McCully. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. Sailed April 15 from New Orleans, La., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEWARK, cruiser—second class. Bsn. Edward Crouch. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OSARK, monitor, 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying on the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA (tug). Bsn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PETREL, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. John F. Hines. At Savannah, Ga. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

city. Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr., ordered to command.

STERLING, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durrell. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In first reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed April 14 from Newport, R.I., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

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ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa. The Adams is at the navy yard, Philadelphia, for repairs.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. At foot of East Twenty-fourth street, New York city.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass. Address mail there. The Ranger is at the Boston Yard for repairs.

RESERVE TORPEDO GROUPS.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.

Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham. The Stringham is at the navy yard Norfolk, Va., under repair.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarine B-1; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the group.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers: Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence and Perry. Torpedoboats: Farragut and Goldsborough. The Hopkins, Lawrence, Perry, Farragut and Goldsborough are based at Sausalito, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedoboats: Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Bsn. Thomas Macklin. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POCAHONTAS, Bsn. Frank G. Mehling. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

TECUMSEH. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Bsn. John Danner. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Cleveland" under "Special Service."

THE MANILA is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet."

THE PHILADELPHIA is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CUMBERLAND (station ship). Capt. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."

NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Lieut. Nathan W. Post. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. James J. Raby. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail Guam, via San Francisco, Cal. The Supply sailed April 8 from Guam for Shanghai, China.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Bsn. James J. O'Brien. At Port Lavaca, Texas. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.

Active, Mare Island.

Alice, Norfolk.

Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.

Choctaw, Washington.

Hercules, Norfolk.

Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal.

Iwona, Boston.

Massachusetts, Norfolk.

Modoc, Philadelphia.

Mohawk, Norfolk.

Narkeeta, New York.

Pawnee, New York.

Pawtucket, Puget Sound.

Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.

Pentucket, New York.

Pontiac, New York.

Powhatan, New York.

Rapido, Cavite.

Rocket, Norfolk.

Samoa, Philadelphia.

Sebag, Charleston, S.C.

Sioux, Boston.

Sotomoyo, Puget Sound.

Standish, Annapolis (repairing at Norfolk).

Traffic, New York.

Transfer, New York.

Triton, Washington.

Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.

Unadilla, Mare Island.

Waban, Guantanamo Bay.

Wahnetta, Norfolk.

Vesels Out of Commission.

B-2, on board Ajax.

B-3, on board Ajax.

Brooklyn, Philadelphia.

Columbia, Philadelphia.

Constitution, Boston.

Davis, Puget Sound.

General Alava, Cavite.

Gwin, Newport, R.I.

Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H.

Manly, Annapolis.

Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.

Milwaukee, Puget Sound.

Minneapolis, Philadelphia.

Onesida, Port Royal, S.C.

Panay, Cavite.

Portsmouth, Norfolk.

Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.

Relief, Olongapo.

Restless, Newport.

Terror, Philadelphia.

Vestal, Boston.



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Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.	Machias, New Haven, Conn. (repairing at New York).
Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.	Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.	Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. (repairing at Norfolk).	Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.	Somers, Baltimore, Md.
Foot, Newbern, N.C. (repairing at Washington).	Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.	Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.	Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Granite State, New York city.	Wasp, New York city.
	Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
	Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

The Confederate Army was vaccinated with virus obtained from the arms of Southern children, according to the statement of Dr. C. W. P. Brock, chief surgeon of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and late surgeon in the Confederate Army. He says that in the fall of 1863 he was sent for by Surg. Gen. S. P. Moore and told that smallpox was assuming alarming proportions in the Confederate Army and that he wished to obtain enough vaccine virus to vaccinate all the soldiers, and this very speedily. He said about 250,000 soldiers would have to be vaccinated. Dr. Brock directed an assistant to start in at the western end of Richmond, and making a house-to-house visitation, to vaccinate all healthy children of healthy parents, while he himself did the same in the eastern end of the city. The children were vaccinated in six places on each arm, thus providing later twelve healthy vaccine crusts. In no instance did a mother refuse to have her child vaccinated when told it was done to stop an epidemic of smallpox among the soldiers. On the fourteenth day after vaccination the crusts were collected, being then about to drop off. Not a single untoward case developed among the children. The crusts were wrapped in tinfoil and distributed throughout the Army, with directions how to use them. All this was done in six weeks' time. The threatened epidemic was promptly and completely controlled. In no case was any other disease communicated by the vaccine. The "takes" were much quicker than with bovine virus, and the arms were nothing like as sore. The protection was at least as good.

The effect of the loss of the Titanic a year ago is seen in the equipment of the latest ocean leviathans. The Vaterland, the second passenger ship of the Imperator class of the Hamburg-American Line, will be equipped with searchlights of 80,000 candle power, the largest ever constructed. They will be carried high up on the foremast and will be visible for thirty miles at sea, enabling the lookout to illuminate an object seven miles away. The higher of two crow's nests will be 170 feet above the water. The liner will be equipped with eighty-four whaleboats, able to accommodate all on board. Two of these will be high-powered motor boats, capable of towing the others and fitted with wireless working over a range of 200 miles. The gross tonnage of the Vaterland will be 50,000, length 950 feet and width 100 feet. The Vaterland will be provided with four screws driven by turbine engines, giving a speed of twenty-two and a half nautical miles an hour. Like the Imperator, she will have a double skin like that of the Great Eastern, carried far above the water line.

The 1913 edition of "Bannerman's Military Goods Catalog" is about ready for issue. The catalog, which incorporates Mr. Francis Bannerman's fifty years of experience in handling and selling weapons of war, and has become an authority on matters of the kind, will contain illustrations, descriptions, histories and prices of arms and weapons of all kinds. There will be about 100 pages on firearms, sixty pages on swords, fifty pages on pistols, thirty pages on cannons and projectiles, twenty pages on cartridges and powder flasks, fifteen pages on medals, etc. Three editions will be published, two on newspaper with paper covers to sell for twenty-five cents and fifty cents, mailed, respectively. The library edition will be in regular book form, with stiff covers, leather bound back and corners and gilt title inscription, and sells for \$2.50 a copy, mailed. This edition is limited.

Gunston Hall, a boarding and day preparatory school for girls and young women in Washington, D.C., of which Mrs. Beverley R. Mason is principal and Miss Edith Clark associate principal, has issued its new catalog for 1913-1914. The book is one of the most artistic and pleasing school catalogs that has come to our notice. It is printed in a deep rich brown on rough finish cream colored book paper. The cuts showing the buildings and grounds of the school are in excellent detail. Among the patrons listed we note the following: Brig. Gen. H. H. C. Dunwoody, U.S.A., retired, Major J. D. Leitch, U.S.A., Lieut. W. G. Mayer, U.S.N., retired, Constr. D. W. Taylor, U.S.N., and Lieut. N. H. Wright, U.S.N.

When Sir John French was in command of the cavalry at Canterbury he chanced one day to meet a rather slouching young recruit. "Tell me, lad," said the new Chief of the General Staff, "does this city belong to you?" The military fledgeling saluted and blushing replied, "No, sir." "Never mind," said French genially. "Straighten yourself up, pull yourself together, and look as though it did."—Chicago American.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports that during the first seven months of the current fiscal year 8,500,000,000 cigarettes had been consumed, 2,250,000,000 more than in the same period last year, and 12,000,000 pounds of chewing and smoking tobacco in excess of last year. In the seven months 38,864,000 barrels of beer were consumed, an increase of 1,800,000 barrels.

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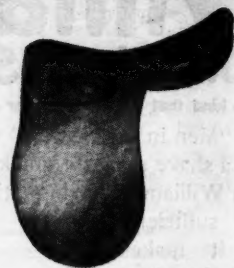
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plies, as follows: Sch. 5164: Blue serge.—
Sch. 5288: Fuel oil.—Sch. 5284: Carpets and
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Blue and brown print paper and cloth.—
Sch. 5305: Iron pipe, brass bar.—Sch. 5306:
Lumber.—Sch. 5307: Lampblack.—Sch. 5308:
Hardware, tools, etc.—Sch. 5309: Fire clay,
sheet brass, brass rod.—Sch. 5310: Asbestos
gloves, waste oil filters, cocoa fiber mats.—
Sch. 5320: Trolley hoists.—Sch. 5321: Blue
and white cotton checks.—Sch. 5324: White
pine shelving.—Sch. 5325: Cups, saucers,
bowls and plates, pepper and salt shakers,
glass tumblers, dry goods, etc.—Sch. 5329:
Trolley track frogs, chain and trolley hoists.
—Sch. 5330: Flour. Applications for pro-
posals should designate the schedules desired
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